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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 230 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28. 1913. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Nov.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th "	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. "	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	8000	Medina.....	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
*29th "	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamers.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE. "A" rate	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON	" 627	or Rs. 523	Rs. 940-8	or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	5500	20th. Nov.	30th. Nov.
Inabe Maru.	S. Tominaga.	6189	30th. Nov.	12th. Dec
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	14th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inabe Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st, Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	.....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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My System for Children. By J. P. Muller, Author of "My System" "My System for Ladies," "The Fresh Air Book," etc. With 125 illustrations ...	2 3
My System for Ladies. 15 Minutes Exercise a day for Health's sake. By J. P. Muller. With 100 illustrations	2 3
My System. 15 Minutes' work a day for Health's Sake. J. P. Muller. With 120 illustrations and a Time Table	2 3
My Dog Friends. By the Author of "Where's Master?" Pictures in colour from painting by Maud Earl	4 8
The Wonder Book of Ships. For Boys and Girls. With twelve coloured plates and 320 illustrations. Edited by Harry Golding	2 10
Canned Classics and Other Verses. By Harry Graham. With illustrations by Lewis Baumer	3 1
Rifle and Romance in the Indian Jungle. A Record of thirteen years by Captain A. I. R. Glasfurd. With numerous illustrations by the Author and from photographs	6 9
Within. Thoughts during Convalescence. By Sir Frances Younghusband, K.C.I.E., L.L.D., D.Sc.	3 1
The Life of the Fly. By J. Henri Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira De Mattos, F.Z.S.	5 4
Tennis. By J. M. Heathcote, Lawn Tennis. By C. G. Heathcote. Rackets. By E. O. P. Bouverie. Fives. By A. C. Ainger. With numerous illustrations. Revised by G. E. Ross and Herbert Chipp	5 4
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The Complete Indian Housekeeper and Cook. By F. A. Steel and G. Gardiner. New and revised edition	4 8
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Blossoms From a Japanese Garden. By Mary Fenollosa	4 6
Personal Experiences in Spiritualism. (Including the Official Account and Record of the American Palladino Seances). By Hereward Carrington. Illustrated	6 9

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BOMBAY.

197

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA, 2134, Mon. 1st Dec. 11 a.m. †J. D. & C. M.
KOLA 1205 Th. 4th Dec. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA 2185, Fri. 5th Dec. *6 a.m. Direct, †Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie. ‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PUNDUA	3305	Thursday, 11th Dece.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 25th "
†PURNEA	3306	" 8th Jan.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	" 22nd "

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
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Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

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Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

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28th November, 1913.

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Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
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Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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If you are in need of a SOVEREIGN cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

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which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

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Tuticorin		
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Acting Manager.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

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J. BEGBIE,
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It is not our purpose to invite attention to the featureless and conventional every-day jewelry which give no opportunity for wandering beyond the hardest rules of economy as this class of ornament is now stocked almost everywhere and is included with imitations and shams which form the bulk of such stock. We hold none of these, but we offer to those who will not luxuriate in real precious or costly gems, the alternative of an up-to-date collection of artistically fashioned plain gold ornaments, as we know from experience that there are many who prefer to possess a little good gold jewellery than an abundance of imitation. Our object in this advertisement is rather to draw the attention of those in search of something singular and out of the ordinary, to fancies in gemmed ornaments and so fashioned as to excite admiration by individual touches of artistic dealing,—just those which create fashion or suggest its variation and which alone call forth the efforts of the artist, stimulating him to new ideas. We are certain that there is a select circle who take a delight in the work of the jewellers' art in the carrying out of which platinum, a very precious metal, takes a leading part to-day. Fashion and beauty in jewelry is to be found in distinctive and modern treatment and in the blending of colours of the gems used, irrespective of mere cost. Cost in a beautifully designed ornament, however small, is now as much a negligible consideration for calculating investment-value for future exchange, as fututure exchange value in a beautifully designed dress or hat, the initial cost of each of which may be identical with the cost of the jewel. Jewelry has long ceased to be the symbol of wealth. Fashionable jewelry is recognised to-day as a necessity and a necessity which goes hand in hand with the progress of fashion in dress.

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JEWELLED EARRING

The handiwork of these ornaments has reached a standard that is difficult indeed to criticise or to improve upon for daintiness and the amazing quality and quantity of work.

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Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

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FRUIT ! ! ! FRUIT ! ! !

25 Best Oranges, Rs. 2-0; 25 Dessert Apples, Rs. 3-0; 3 Boxes Bussorah Dates, Rs. 1-8; 3 lbs. Dried Figs, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Fresh Walnuts, Rs. 2-0; 4 lbs. Bombay Hulwa, Rs. 2-0; 200 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 1-8; 5lbs. Dried Prawn, Rs. 3-0; Carr-paid; if ("Chronicle" named) TUKINA & CO., Market, Bombay.

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Apply by letter with copy of references to THE OFFICER COMMANDING "N" Battery R.H.A., Trimulgherry.

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Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December, by the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar (Rajputana).

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY a nurse. Apply personally to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, The Memon General Hospital, Jakiriamaszid Street, Pydhoni. 0882.

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MESS PRESIDENT,
1st Oxf. and Bucks Lt. Infty.,
Ahmednagar.

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WANTED A DISTRICT Engineer for the Midnapore District Board; monthly salary Rs. 100 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 500.
Applications must have qualifications stated in Government Notifications No. 3334 L. S. G. dated the 20th of December 1901, Rule 2, as amended by Government Notifications Nos. 644 T. L. S. G. and 1781 L. S. G. dated the 4-7-11 and 12-12-12 respectively vide p. 277 of Collier's Local Self Government Hand Book, 5th edition, and the two amending Notifications cited above. Applications with certificates and recommendations should be sent by registered post to the Chairman, District Board Midnapore, so as to reach him by the 30th of the current month.
F. B. BRADLEY-BIRT,
Chairman.
District Board, Midnapore.
Midnapore, 9th November 1913.

FOR SALE:

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT Grand Piano in solid Chippendale Mahogany case in good condition Rs. 400 or offers, apply to Box No. 503 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A BRAKE, by Dykes & Co., Calcutta, in perfect condition with set of English Harness.
Turnout complete Rs. 1,800.
For further particulars apply to THE HON. SECRETARY, Brake Fund, 12th Cavalry, Lucknow.

FOR SALE. B. W. G. aged, 15.2 Good Saddle horse, showy and absolutely reliable. Regularly hunted this year P. and K. hounds, would easily break to harness. Believed sound. Price Rs. 400 or near offer. Apply, SCOTT & CO. 0874

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FOR SALE—PREMIER MOTOR CYCLE 3¾ H. P., twin cylinder purchased new in April 1913, for Rs. 1,200 including speedometer and lamp, etc., excellent working order; long wheel base, very smooth running and silent machine. Suitable for either side-car or solo work. Has not been much used. Sold as owner is purchasing car. Price Rs. 950 or near offer—Apply W. N. SHILSTONE, Executive Engineer, Jubbulpore.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wage-Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort. Bombay.

HALF Kangaroo, half Greyhound puppies. Born November 4th. Parents excellent tacklers, fast and acclimatized. Dogs Rs. 75; Bitches Rs. 60.

.404 Mauser H. V. Magazine Rifle, as new, canvas case, etc. 60 rounds of ammunition Rs. 240.
Apply R. L. LEMON, 30th Punjabis, Jhansi.

POLO PONIES:—1. WITCHCRAFT, B. E. M. 6 yrs. I. P. A. C., up to 15 stone, Rs. 1,600.
2. PIMPINIO, Br. W. M. 10 yrs., up to 14 stone, Rs. 1,200.
3. SUARES, Ch. A. G. 7 yrs. I.P.A.C., Rs. 750.
4. HENLYS, B. A. G. 7 yrs. I.P.A.C., Rs. 1,000.
5. BULWANT, Ch. A. G., a., I.P.A.C., Rs. 1,000.
6. HAMMOND, G. A. G. 9 yrs. C.T.C. 14-0, Rs. 1,200.
7. GIPSY MAID, Blk. W.M., a., I.F.A.C., up to weight, Rs. 500.
All the above have played in tournaments and are believed sound except No. 7 who has been fired.
3, 4, 5, are light weight ponies.
6 winner of Gymkhana Races, other performances see calender. Handy polo pony.
7. Handy polo pony and showy trapper.
Apply R. H. A., Secunderabad.

TURNOUT FOR SALE.—GREY ARAB GELDING, 8 years, good in harness and saddle. Formerly charger. Never sick, believed thoroughly sound.
DOG CART in first class condition, new tyres and harness. Rs. 900 or near offer.
S. G. BURROW,
0829 Baroda.

TO BE LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available in private family in Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office. Large and breezy rooms. Excellent table. All home comforts. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

BOARD RESIDENCE Superior accommodation offered married couple with private family. Terms 300 per mensem. Locality Wodehouse Road. Box 132 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
0792

TO BE LET well ventilated breezy six and four room FLATS of TOTTIE TERRACE," Lamington Road, near Grant Road Station and three tram lines. 0860

TO BE LET BUNGALOW, on top of Cumballa Hill, Altamont Road, sea view all round. Apply TYABALLY C. BARODAWALLA, above address.

TO BE LET shop with UPPER STOREY at Shaik Memon Street oposite Juma Masjid now in occupation of Messrs. Edulji Brothers, Chemists and Druggists. For particulars apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors, Fort.
0794

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	..	Rs. 20.
Half-yearly	..	Rs. 11.
Quarterly	..	Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	..	Rs. 30.
Half-yearly	..	Rs. 16.
Quarterly	..	Rs. 9.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

WANTED an experienced and qualified SUB-OVERSEER for the Hubli Municipality on pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40 plus allowance Rs. 6 per mensem Persons knowing Kanarese need only apply. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th December 1913.
(Sd.) R. R. CHAPHALKAR,
Secretary,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, November 24th, 1913. 0878

WOMEN'S MEETING ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION,

A PUBLIC MEETING of the women of Bombay, representing the various sections of the community, will take place in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to express their deep sympathy with the Indian women in South Africa in their sufferings and to enter a strong protest against the treatment that is being meted out to them by the Government of the Union of South Africa. All women are cordially invited to attend.
Yours faithfully,
SERENE M. CURSETJEE,
JAIJEE J. PETIT,
Secretaries, Provisional Committee.

NOTICE.

WITH the sanction of Government contained in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 3395, dated 19th November, 1913, about ten candidates will be admitted to the course leading to the degree of B. E. (Mechanical). If they are admitted to the course, such students will, under no circumstances, be allowed to appear for the Second Examination in Engineering (Civil), or for the Examination for the degree of B. E. (Civil).
The qualifications required by the University are the same as those for the Civil Engineering Course.
Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned.
No application received after December 12th, 1913, will be considered.
H. N. ALLEN,
Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 22nd, November, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS OVER THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

FROM 1st DECEMBER, 1913, WEEK-END return tickets will be issued between Bombay and Burhanpur, Bombay and Khandwa, Bhuswal and Nagpur and Khandwa and Nagpur.
These tickets will be issued under the same conditions as are in force between other stations as shown in para 53 of the current Coaching Guide No. 179, except that in future, should a passenger holding a week-end return ticket desire to alight at any station short of the full distance, for instance, a passenger purchasing a ticket between Bombay and Manmad, but wishing to alight at Lasalgaon, he will be permitted to do so, but the outward half will be collected at Lasalgaon and his journey outward will be considered as completed there. He can travel on the return half from any to any station between Manmad and Bombay, but the ticket will be collected at the station at which he alights.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1913. 262

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

TEMPORARY ALTERATION OF TIME TABLES.

With effect from 1st DECEMBER, 1913, and until further NOTICE, the timings of the following Up Through trains will be slightly revised:—

	Present arrival at (Colaba.) Bombay.	Proposed arrival at (Colaba.) Bombay.
Through Passenger ..	6 0	6 10
Kathiawar Express ..	6 45	6 55
Gujarat Mail ..	7 30	7 45
Northern Express ..	8 30	8 50

The timings of some of the Up and Down morning local trains between 5-40 a.m. and 9-30 a.m. on week days and Sundays will also be slightly revised. Detailed particulars of these timings can be ascertained from Notices exhibited at Local stations.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
250 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS FOR N. W. RAILWAY.

THE AGENT, North-Western Railway, invites and will receive TENDERS for supply of 2 lakhs BROAD GAUGE SLEEPERS (9ft. by 6in. by 10in. by 5in.) of any of the following woods:—
(1) Deodar.
(2) Indian Sal.
(3) Burmese Pingado.
or (4) Java Teak.
Tender Forms and Specifications are obtainable from the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded to the unsuccessful bonafide Tenderers after the disposal of the Tenders and to the successful Tenderers as soon as the Contract has been duly executed by them.
Full conditions of the Tender are obtained free.
Tenders close 12 noon 15th December, 1913.
Delivery of the Sleepers to begin immediately and to be completed by the 28th February, 1914.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any part of a Tender.
S. L. CRASTER, Colonel,
Engineer-in-Chief,
N. W. Railway.
Lahore, the 19th November, 1913.

NOTICES.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

WANTED AN AUDITOR, preferably one with general experience of small Railways and strong in Traffic Audit. Salary Rs. 150 to 250 according to qualifications. The appointment is permanent subject to six months probation.
Apply to the MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Junagadh Railway, Junagadh, Kathiawar. 0883

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Messrs. Marsland Price and Company, that was proposed to be held on Wednesday, the 26th November, 1913, will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th December, 1913, at the Company's Registered Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5 p.m.
For Marsland Price and Co.,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,
Agents.

THE COLABA GENERAL RELIEF FUND. (FOR PALITANA.)

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
A GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the above fund was held as previously NOTIFIED on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at Colaba, in the B. C. Exchange Co's. Hall. The following resolutions were adopted by those present:—
1. On the Secretary's report stating that a sum of Rs. 15,000 nearly is on hand out of which Rs. 2,000 may be required in future it is resolved that out of the Balance Rs. 11,001 be paid to the South African Indian Committee Bombay, for the relief of the distressed Passive Resisters
2. This resolution should be notified in the local dailies over the signatures of this meeting's president and the treasurer and the Secretary of this fund. Any one objecting to the above resolution be requested to give in his written objection to the Secretary Mr. Ishwardas I. Mashruwalla (Topiwala's house Girgaum Back Road) before the 2nd December, 1913, and should no objection be raisen the said amount be handed over to the S. A. Indian Committee, Bombay.
Objecting Subscribers are hereby requested to send in their written objection before the 2nd December next.
PURSHOTUMDAS THAKORDAS
CHAIRMAN,
TREASURERS: KHIMJEE VIRAM & CO.
Secretary, Ishwardas, I. Mashruwala.
0884.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Gangadhar Wasudeo Kanitkar has for nimself and on behalf of the other coparceners of the family of Rao Bahadur Wasudeo Bapuji Kanitkar has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property, free from all incumbrances and claims. All persons having any claims, against or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of gift, sale, inheritance, residence, mortgage, lien, use, lease, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 24, Esplanade Road, and to the Collector and Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the above mentioned period without any regard to such claims, if any, which would be considered as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.
SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Pensiontax tenure land or ground together with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses thereon situate lying and being on the North side of Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three and two-ninths square yards be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 512, 513, and 514 and New No. A/2517 and New Survey No. 2A/7404 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1629, Street No. 7 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by private passage on the West by the property of Ganpatrao Pundlic Dhumatkar and Vasantrao Pundlic Dhumatkar, on the North by the property of Anant Shivaji Desai and on the South by the property of Professor Kashinath v. Chhatre.
Messrs. HIRALAL & Co.,
0870 Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay.	Stations.		Up To Bombay.
H. M.			H. M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr.	12-35
22-26 Arr.	Manmad	Dep	7-24
8-18 ,,	Bhopal	,,	21-16
11- 4 ,,	Bina	,,	18-32
13-25 ,,	Jhansi	,,	15-57
15-14 ,,	Gwalior	,,	13-48
17-45 ,,	Agra Cantonment.....	,,	11-14
18-41 ,,	Muttra	,,	10-19
21- 0 ,,	Delhi.....	Arr.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Dep.	7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad	,,	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	5-50
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment.....	,,	2-11
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana.....	,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur.....	,,	22-37
8- 4 ,,	Amritsar	,,	21- 1
9-33 ,,	Lahore	,,	20- 0
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H.M.			Up H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.			Up. H.M.
12-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr.	12-35
13-25 ,,	Jhansi.....	Dep.	16-50
14- 0 Arr.		Arr.	15-40
16-20 Dep.	Oral.....	Dep.	13-4
16-45 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	11- 8
20- 0 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
262.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.
FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.
Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.
For further particulars and tickets, apply to the undersigned.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
352 General Traffic Manager.

SALE OF SANDAL WOOD.

THE undermentioned Sandalwood will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the District Forest Office, at Bellary, at 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 15th December, 1913.

	Maunds.
Cleaned billets .....about	50
Cleaned roots .....about	21
Uncleaned roots .....about	7
Billets without heartwood ...about	54
Chips .....about	139
Saw dust and shavings .....about	5
Total	276

Note.—1 Mound is equal to 28 lbs.
For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
V. ALWAR CHETTY,
District Forest Officer,
Bellary.
Bellary Collector's Office,
Forest Branch, 21st November, 1913.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

APPRENTICE MECHANICS FOR THE LILLOOAH WORKSHOPS.

WANTED well educated European, East Indian and India lads not less than fifteen years of age, and of good physique, for employment as apprentice Mechanics in the East Indian Railway Carriage and Wagon Workshops at Lillooah.
2 Selection will be by examination only to be held on January 19th, 20th and 21st, 1914.
3. Applications for permission to appear at this examination (which should be sent to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent at Lillooah not to the Agent), from Europeans and East Indians who have passed the Cambridge Local or Middle Scholl Examinations, and from Indians who have passed the Entrance Examination will receive preferential consideration.
4 Passes over the E. I. Railway to Lillooah and back will be granted to approved candidates for examination.
5. For further particulars regarding examination, term of apprenticeship, allowances to be drawn by apprentice mechanics, etc., address
THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON SUPDT.,
East Indian Railway,
Lillooah.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.
Calcutta, 21st November, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 8-30 10 p. m.

To-Night
GERMINAL.

"ALCAZAR"
CINEMA DE LUXE

Telephone No. 2109 **6-30** Twice Nightly. **10**
Most "Attractive Bill" in Town
To-Night! *To-Night!!*

GIO
The Novelty Dancer.
GIO
In the latest Ragtime Songs

Violet Soubrette and Dancer
TO-NIGHTS' SPECIAL "IRISH JIG"

JOE
The London Coster Comedian

The Sherid's
COMEDY DUO
In a Screaming Absurdity
"THE REHEARSAL"
ALSO A CINEMA MASTERPIECE
FORGIVENESS
Thrilling Drama In 2 Parts
Heart, Brain and Soul stirring true live story

TRICKS OF A TUB
A Record Screamer.

The English Gazette
DEPICTING THE LATEST EVENTS OF THE WEEK THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

NEXT WEEK
LEW JAMES :—Hebrew Comedian. MISS REINA SELMA—Comedienne and Danseuse.

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL EXHIBITION will take place in February, 1914. For prospectus apply to
Lt-Col. C. DONOVAN, I.M.S.,
Hon. Secretary,
Madras Fine Arts Society.
Dunduan, Nungumbakam, Madras, S.W.

AMUSEMENTS:

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.
Second Concert
1913-14 Season
FAUST.
(Gounod)
Thursday, 18th December
at 9-30 p. m.
IN
TOWN HALL.

NOTICE.

ACCIDENT TO MISS MAUD ALLAN.

The Management regret to announce that, acting under the positive orders of her medical adviser, Lieut-Col. A. Street, Miss Maud Allan will not be able to appear at the Opera House this week as advertised. Arrangements are being made for the completion of her engagement in Bombay at an early date which will be announced shortly.
The seats booked for this week can be transferred when the new plans are opened, or the money will be refunded on application to Messrs. Rose & Co.
W. ANGUS MACLEOD,
General Manager.
The Maud Allan-Cherniavsky Co.

DANCE.

A SUBSCRIPTION DANCE will be held by the B. V. R. Cyclists at the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 12th December, at 9-30 p.m. Admission by ticket only.
Tickets—For members of the Cyclists Coy., Rs. 2. For non-members, Rs. 3. Each non-member's ticket includes admission for one lady free of charge. Extra ladies' tickets Re. 1. Tickets can be obtained from the Officers of the Company or from Messrs. P. R. SOUNDY, R. H. FIDO, H. TEMPLETON and A. GAWTHORNE.
0879

CHEAP BOOKS ! !

ANS. 14 EACH.

CLEAR TYPE, GOOD PAPER, CLOTH BINDING OR PICTORIAL WRAPPER.

INDIAN DUST. Studies in the Orient. By Otto Rothfeld, I.C.S.
This book consists of stories of modern Indian life, mostly in that part of the country innabited by wild forest tribes and ruled by independent Rajput chiefs.
LIFE AND ITS PUPPETS. Stories from India and the West. By the same Author.
"THE SNARK" WINTER ANNUAL, 1913-14. Fully illustrated.
THE ODD VOLUME, 1913. Literary and Artistic. With Coloured illustrations.
WINTER'S PIE. Being the X'mas Number of Printers' Pie, 1913. Illustrated.
PEARSON'S BOOK OF FUN. Mirth and Mystery.
SIMPLE CONJURING TRICKS that anybody can inform. By Will Goldston. Illustrated.
THE BARRIER. By Rex Beach.
THE SILVER HORDE. By the same Author.
LOVE INTRIGUES OF ROYAL COURTS. By T. Hall.
REMINISCENCES OF THE GREAT MUTINY. By William Forbes-Mitchell.
CAWNPORE. By Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart.
THE LIFE OF WARREN HASTINGS. By Capt. L. J. Trotter.
SAKUNTALA: AN INDIAN DRAMA. By Kalidasa. Translated by Prof. W. H. Hyder.
THE TALE OF THE GREAT MUTINY. By Dr. W. H. Fitchett.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF ADAM LINDSAY GORDON.
THE LIFE OF JOHN NICHOLSON. By Capt. Trotter.
BRASSBOUNDER. By David W. Bone.
THE GREATEST WISH IN THE WORLD. By E. Temple Thurston.
THE DOGS OF WAR. By Walter Emanuel.
THE CHARM. By Alice Perrin.
A SAFETY MATCH. By Ian Hay.
LILAMANI. By Maud Diver.
CAPTAIN DESMOND, V. C. By Maud Diver.
THE ADVANCED-GUARD. By Sydney C. Grier.
TIPPOO SULTAN. By Col. Meadows Taylor.
SEETA. By Col. Meadows Taylor.
THE CONFESSIONS OF A THUG. By Col. Meadows Taylor.
NELSON AND HIS CAPTAINS. By Dr. W. H. Fitchett.
WELLINGTON'S MEN. By Dr. W. H. Fitchett.
THE SILENCE OF DEAN MAITLAND. By Maxwell Gray.
THE VICISSITUDES OF EVANGELINE By Elinor Glyn.
THE VISITS OF ELIZABETH. By Elinor Glyn.
THE SPINSTER. By Hubert Wales.
THE TWO VANREVELS. By Booth Tarkington.
MRS. DRUMMOND'S VOCATIONS. By the author of "Pam".
PEARS' SHILLING CYCLOPAEDIA. New enlarged edition.
A SOCIAL DEPARTURE. By Sara J. Duncan.
TROPICAL TALES. By Dolf Wyllarde.
SHARROW. By Baroness von Hutten.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
357, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 1271.**

Scenes from Charles Dickens' Novel

THE PICKWICK PAPERS.

An essentially English Story in the original English surroundings,

Featuring:

The clever Vitagraph Comedienne "Bunny" in his impersonation of MR. PICKWICK.

Every scene is staged in the exact spot described by Dickens. Costumes and make-up are all founded on Cruickshank's cartoons.

***THREE Shows Nightly*—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 *and* 10 to 11.**
Saturday & Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.

***PRIZE Shows*—Saturday & Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.**

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

THE SALE OF THE LANDED PROPERTY AT FOFULWADI ADVERTISED THIS DAY the 28th instant by order of the Acting Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate of Denidas Morarjee, deceased, has been postponed.

AUCTION SALE OF GREAT QUANTITIES OF ALMONDS, PISTA, GRAPES, KISMIS, BOKHARI PLUMS, FIGS, BETELNUTS, KAMARKAKDI, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate of Veljee Narpal and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 30th instant at 2 p.m., (S. T.), in the Godown of Mr. Vussonjee Veljee, at the end of Moodi Bazar, the following:—

Almonds, pista, Charoli, grapes, kismis. bokhari plums, figs, betel-nuts, kamarkakdi, etc.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL AND MARATHI BOOKS OF Messrs. BABAJI SAKHARAM AND CO.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Messrs. Babaji Sakharam and Co. Insolvents, dealers in photo goods, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo St. Fort, on MONDAY the 1st December, 1913, at 3 p.m., (S. T.).

All the Marathi books English and Marathi School Dictionaries published by the above firm.

And also the goodwill of the said firm of Messrs. Babaji Sakharam and Co.

Particulars and conditions of goodwill and samples of books, can be seen at the office of the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of Piece-goods (grey, white, woollen and coloured), and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, tables, sofas, almiras, cupboards, writing tables, dressing cheval glass, phonographs with records, bookstands, teapoys, etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—Tables, chairs, card tables, hatstands, folding chairs, teapoys, dressing tables, carved bookstands, revolving office chair, revolving bookstand. carved screen, washhand table, picture, durrie carpets, kampkit, glass book case, glass and crockery ware, iron cots, photographic camera and accessories, bicycles, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.

2 Cases "Crown Brand" rubber tyre (English make).

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rahimtoolla Mulla Abdulally.

1 Vertical Ram pump 3in. by 3in.
1 6 H. P. Single Cylinder 2 seated De Dion Motor Car secondhand No. 1728.
1 8 to 10 H. P. De Dion Motor Car No. 527.

The property of a Hindu gentleman.

1 Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Horse.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estates of the following Insolvents:—

Re:—Sobhagchand Naginchand, Insolvent.

1 Rubber-tyred "C" spring zulu victoria.
1 Pneumatic-tyred victoria.
1 Grey Arab horse.
1 Bay Arab horse.

Re:—Tricumdas Premjee Insolvent.

1 Rubber-tyred steel wheeled landeau.
1 Grey Arab horse.

Re:—Bhanji Versey, Insolvent:—

1 Mare.

Re:—Vithaldas Dharmsey and another traded as G. Mehta and Co., Insolvents:—

1 Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Bay Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO. (Continued.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATUNGA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate of Meghjee Khitsey and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th day of December, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of toka land or ground with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Matunga without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6650 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 14, Now No. A/15170, Old Survey No. 0, and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3, 838 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 7545, 7546, and Street Nos. 112 and 113 and bounded on the East by the property of Broz Fernandez, on the West by the property of Thakordas Manmohandas, on the North by the property of Govind Mahadu and on the South by the public passage.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWL) SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th day of December 1913 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the mortgagee Mr. Bapooji Aderji Giara and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Raeshi Muljee, cornseller, the following valuable landed property (chawl) on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the chawl and building house situate at Parbhadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 702 square yards or thereabouts and which forms a part of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 739, New No. 3803, Old Survey No. 497 and 497, New Survey No. 1/1827 and which is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" Ward No. 3409 (22) and Street No. 833N and bounded on the East by the private land of lesser, on the West by the public road known as Parbhadevi Road, on the North the land, leased to Mr. Shamrao Bhikaji, and on the South by the land, leased to Mr. Laxman Ganpat Sewale, and which chawl is now in possession of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT GADARWADA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the Insolvent Khetsey Curamsey, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 16th day of December 1913 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following landed property.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings thereon, situate at Marchganj Moholla in Gadarwada, in Tehsil Gadarwada, in Narsinhpoor District and bounded on the North by the Marchganj Bazar, on the South by the Government land, on the East by the kotha of Sheth Manekmal, on the West by the kotha of Ramlal Mohanlal and which are now in occupation of the Insolvent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th November, 1913.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required.. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given.
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BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

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Do away with so-called Ghee and Butter. NUCOLINE is CHEAPER, more wholesome and entirely of VEGETABLE ORIGIN. Best for all frying purposes. INDISPENSABLE TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS, BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. Made in ENGLAND.

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BALMUKAND ROY & Co.,

Ismail Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUB-AGENTS Shroff Bros., Opp: Whiteaway, Fort, BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE:

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE EAST SIDE OF MOUNT ROAD NEAR GORUPDEO ROAD OART IN THE LANE NEXT TO MARATHI SCHOOL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Davidas, attorneys for Mr. Tehilram Girdharidas and on account and at the risk of Mahomedalli Dosaji Masalawala and Abdulalli Hakimji Pagdiwala, the defaulting purchasers at the sale held on the 10th day of June 1910, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of April 1904, and made between Maho medali Abdool Hussein Goriawala of the one part and Tehilram Girdharidas of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 3rd day of December 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the chawl standing thereon situate on the East side of Mount Road near Gorupdeo Road Oart outside the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-four square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 155, New No. A/11796, Old Survey No. 681 and New Survey No. 9/3720 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 7950 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of Ganpat Manekji, on the West by the property of Sewji Bapooji, on the North by the village passage and on the South by the property of Nuddoo Dewji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Davidas, attorneys for the vendor at their Office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th November, 1913.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc., etc., etc.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

27th November.

302. *Parade.*—Saturday 29th November 1913, No. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D.R.F. and "Passing in test" for Gun Layers at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

304. *Viceroy's Competition.*—The undermentioned are entitled to Fire in the Second Stage of the Viceroy's Competition to be fired between 1st and 31st December 1913:—Scores in 1st Stage

Corpl W. Mooney.	97
S.M.I.W. Siggers	95
Sergt. W. Barker	94
Sergt P. McInnes	93
Gunner T. Mooney	91

305. *Defence Light Manning.*—The E.E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 1st December 1913, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and minimum temperature are in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind, lightly clouded in west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana and lower Sind. Night temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess at Rajkot and Surat. Maximum temperature is above normal at Bhuj, Dwarka and Indore also.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri; minimum temperature is above normal at Bombay and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average Night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in Persia appear to be advancing eastwards; cloud has increased in the Punjab and Sind. In south-east Madras, the area of rainfall has decreased. Seas, however, continue rough on the south Coromandel coast.

Local rain is likely in south-east Madras and some showers in south Malabar. Light precipitation is possible in the north Punjab and in the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON THURSDAY, the 27th of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	?	?	?	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	?	58.5	60	7.73	1.92	—0.70
Jask	77.3	65.3	80	7.77	0.77	—0.54
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	78.8	72.1	60	..	..	—0.26
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.3	48.5	42	..	..	—0.06
Rawalpindi	72.4	40.6	73	..	0.11	—0.11
Lahore	76.9	46.2	72	..	0.00	—0.05
Sirsa	77.3	44.0	70	..	0.00	—0.00
Ambala	76.5	41.9	59	..	0.05	—0.20
Delhi	77.0	51.8	44	..	0.00	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.0	50.0	40	..	0.00	—0.07
Mainpuri	79.3	46.1	57	..	..	—0.15
Jhansi	79.1	47.0	40	..	..	—0.11
Cawnpore	79.1	46.5	62	..	0.00	—0.29
Allahabad	79.6	45.0	49	..	..	—0.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	78.6	48.8	56	..	0.00	—0.04
Karachi	84.0	63.0	46	..	0.00	—0.05
Ajmer	77.6	47.7	50	..	..	—0.14
Jaipore	81.2	49.1	38	..	0.00	—0.14
Kotah	80.6	52.1	44	..	0.00	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.0	55.5	44	..	0.00	—0.10
Dwarka	91.3	?	56	..	0.00	0.00
Veraval	84.6	68.3	54	..	0.00	—0.28
Rajkot	93.1	64.3	36	..	0.00	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	91.0	60.3	54	..	0.00	—0.19
Surat	93.9	69.1	57	..	0.00	—0.12
Ahmedabad	90.6	64.7	31	..	0.00	—0.15
Deesa	93.8	52.4	47	..	0.00	—0.12
Neemuch	80.4	51.0	37	..	0.00	—0.12
Indore	87.1	54.6	56	..	0.00	—0.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.8	47.8	62	..	0.01	—0.39
Saugor	79.8	54.6	20	..	0.00	—0.37
Hoshangabad	84.1	53.4	35	..	0.00	—0.41
Khandwa	90.2	60.1	42	..	0.00	—0.38
Akola	90.2	63.5	56	..	0.01	—0.40
Amraoti	87.8	56.3	51	..	0.00	—0.49
Nagpur	85.6	58.8	46	..	0.00	—0.66
Chanda	87.0	59.5	76	..	..	—0.74
Raipur	84.7	62.6	59	..	0.20	—0.22
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	75.8	76	..	..	—0.38
Ratnagiri	95.3	69.4	52	..	..	—0.44
Mormugao	87.0	73.7	73	..	..	—0.96
Karwar	90.7	72.0	81	..	..	—1.66
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.9	65.1	47	..	..	—0.41
Ahmednagar	86.6	59.0	48	..	..	—0.50
Poona	88.0	63.8	52	..	..	—0.78
Sholapur	88.3	63.6	43	..	0.01	—0.88
Bijapur	87.2	63.8	69	..	0.14	—0.75
Belgaum	83.3	62.5	64	..	0.82	—0.65
Aurangabad	85.4	62.5	43	..	0.00	—0.47
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.9	58.2	64	..	0.00	—0.61
Hyderabad	84.3	64.2	82	..	0.00	—0.88
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.8	73.8	78	..	0.03	—2.67
Calicat	88.3	76.6	86	..	3.57	—0.89
Cochin	91.7	78.2	71	..	3.51	—2.53
Colombo	90.5	73.0	95	111	8.96	—2.77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	85.3	69.2	76	..	0.00	—4.87
Bellary	90.0	66.3	77	..	0.00	—1.85
Guddapah	88.5	69.5	80	..	0.00	—2.97
Madras	84.0	75.5	76	008	14.05	—2.37
Bangalore	80.8	60.8	75	..	0.11	—2.63
Coimbator	86.4	70.8	66	003	1.52	—1.46
Trichinopoly	84.1	71.3	85	021	7.05	—2.54
Negapatam	81.7	73.7	84	160	27.08	—13.27

INTERPRETER'S REMUNERATION

BOMBAY HIGH COURT ORDER.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the the Bombay High Court are pleased to direct with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the following be inserted after Circular No. 59 at page 32 of the High Court Criminal Circular Order Book:—

59A. Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are authorized to pay to an interpreter, employed to interpret evidence given in a language not understood by the accused or the Court, any reasonable sum for his services not exceeding Rs. 10 per diem..

District Magistrates are also empowered within the limit prescribed to sanction similar charges incurred by Magistrates subordinate to them.

The Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to direct, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the following be inserted as 119B, after 119A, added by Supplementary Criminal Circular No. 32, at page 78 of the High Court Criminal Circular Order Book:—

119B. The following fee is sanctioned for the translation of any document in a foreign language into English for the information of the accused or of the Court in Criminal cases:

8 annas for the first 100 words or fraction of 100 words,

4 annas for every subsequent 100 words or fraction thereof.

Mr. Gavin Scott, President of the Rangoon Municipality, will preside at the St. Andrew's Day dinner at which two hundred guests are expected to be present. Mr. C. Arnott will play the hagpipes.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 27.

Disturbance from the West is only feeble, causing cloud in north-west India but has not yet given rain further east than Jask. Rain continued in the south Peninsula, Negapatam and Pamban each reporting one and a half inches.

Forecast:—Some light showers in north-west India and continued rainfall in South Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 27th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.921
Temperature of Air	degrees	80.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	73.1
Dew Point	"	70.0
Relative Humidity of Air	"	0.706
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	3.4
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	86.9
Minimum do. do.	"	75.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE, ENE, E, WNW N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles		135

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 27th November, was 30.117 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the standard thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is made. But for comparison at sea the aneroid barometer is to be increased by .008 inch. For correction, the ship's barometer either aneroid or aneroid, for the height of barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of Water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High Water

Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.
	November.	h. m.	ft. in
Fri.	28	m 10 50	27 4
		11 55 a	30 2
Satur.	29	m 11 35	27 0
Sun.	30	m 0 39	30 0
	December	0 20 a	26 6
Mon	1	m 1 22	29 6
		1 5a	25 1
Tues.	2	m 2 4	28 10
		1 50 a	25 1
Wednes			27

1913 — Low Water

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.
	November	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	28	m 5 2	18 1
		4 55 a	14 10
Satur.	29	m 5 49	18 11
		5 36 a	14 4
Sun.	30	m 6 36	19 1
	December	6 16 a	15 0
Mon.	1	m 7 23	19 4
		6 55 a	16 0
Tues	2	m 8 11	19 8
		7 33 a	17 2
Wednes			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.	Sunset
28. (Fri.)	6h. 53m.	6h. 0m.
29. (Satur.)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
30. (Sun.)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
1 (Mon.)	6h. 55m.	6h. 0m.
2. (Tues.)	6h. 55m.	6h. 0m.
3. (Wednes.)		

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter.	Nov.	21th	1h 26.5m P.N.
New Moon.	Nov.	28th	7h 11.2m A.M.
First Quarter.	Dec.	5th	8h 28.7m. P.M.
Full Moon.		13th	8h 30.3m. P.M.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"The cessation of the Messageries Maritimes Indian Service has been discussed by the directors in connection with the coming changes in the Australian service. It is unlikely any decision will be taken before the end of February

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has received a sum of Rs. 827, which has been raised in the East Kandesh District by voluntary subscriptions from the people of Pachora Taluka, to supplement the fund for the annual treat to children. This amount is in addition to the amount of Rs. 648-11-6. previously remitted from this source.

A notification is published in yesterday's "Calcutta Gazette," under the Indian Airships Act, 1911, prohibiting the navigation of airships over Fort William and three miles round Fort Chingrikol situated on the River Hooghly and five miles round the gun and shell factory, Cossipore, and the Arms and Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, and three miles round the Rifle Factory, Ishapore and three miles round the Calcutta (Duckinsore Magazine), area and three miles round, and a three radius from the centre of Saraghat Bridge over the Ganges.

It is understood that Colonel Cavanagh of the British Service was appointed to command the Faizabad Brigade with the temporary rank of Brigadier General. This is practically the last appointment made by the Commander-in-Chief before he vacates his office early in April. No further appointments have been made to the staff of the new Commander-in-Chief. It is, however understood Capt. Bruce, A.-D.-C. to General Sir O'Moore Creagh has been selected to remain on the staff of General Duff.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 73¼ unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs .. .. 25.30½ unchgd
Rentes 3 % .. .. .. 86¾ unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.50—½
Bar Silver Spot .. .. 27—1-16
„ 2 months hence 27 1-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :—Quiet—Steady.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63¾ unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. 1-3 7-8—1-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd ultimo.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ 125,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 87½ unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st .. 4 7-8—1-16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m-st. 4½—1-8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3-8 unchgd
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3-8 „
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9
Interest day to day loans .. 4⅝ „
Interest 7 day market loans .. 4¾ „

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	——
Total Day's Imports	12,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Fair Demand Eaier.
„ „ „ Futures:—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Biz very restricted
Mid. Americans 7.25—3 d.
Egyptian F.G.F. 10.10 unchgd d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Jan. 12.85—6 March 12.94—5
New York Official noon call Jan. 12.87—4 March 12.96—3
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13.01 plus 1 March 13.15 plus 2
New Orleans and New York markets closed on Thursday.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.		To-day's price
N. D.	..	6.91 plus 2
D. J.	..	6.90 „ 3
J. F.	..	6.89 „ 2
F. M.	..	6.90 „ 3
M. A.	..	6.91 „ 3
A. M.	..	6.91 „ 3
M. J.	..	6.92 „ 3
J. J.	..	6.89 „ 3
J. A.	..	6.87 „ 3
A. S.	..	6.74 „ 3

AMERICAN MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 87,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 25,000
Day's Exports to Continent 57,000
Futures at New York Jan. 12·84—7.
Futures at New York Mar. 12.93—6.
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and reported slack spot demand.
Spot Cotton at New York 13.30—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 15-16—⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady
Futures at New Orleans, Jan. 12.97—3
Futures at New Orleans, Mar. 13.10—3
Fair Rio Coffee(No. 7 quality) 10⅛ plus ⅜
Demand Bills . .. .. 4 85 ⅛—¼
Silver Commercial Bars .. 58⅜—⅛
New York and New Orleans closed to-morrow

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,00,00,000
Rs. 6,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 8,00,000 were allotted to Bombay } Rs.17,50,000
Rs. 3,30,000 were allotted to Madras.
Tenders on Bombay at ¼-1-32 (Min. Rate) Received 8% above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.03
Telegraph transfers :—
Rs. 37,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 35,80,000 were allotted to Bombay } Rs.82,50,000
Rs. 9,50,000 were allotted to Madras.
Tenders on Bombay at ¼-1-16 (Min. Rate) Received 8% above that rate in full.
Average rates of alloment Calcutta and Bombay 16.07
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* .. ..Rs. 1,00,30,000
Amount to be allotted next Week .. .. ..Rs. 80,00,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan. ; London sellers. 37¾—¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal firm.
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. Jan.-Feb. ; sellers firmer unch. 35¼
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers firm.
South Australian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged. 36¼
Victorian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchgd. 36¼
New South Wales Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged. 36¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. ; Antwerp sellers unchanged. 53
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship no sellers.
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov. Dec. ; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged 48
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. ; Antwerp sellers firm. 46¼ pl. ¾
Calcutta Linseed Nov.-Dec. ; London sellers firm unchanged. 44-9
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. ; Hamburg sellers, firm unchgd 43½
Bombay Cottonseed Dec.-Jan. ; Hull sellers steady unchanged. 6-16-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £67¾pl. ¾
Copper Braziers unchanged. £ 82
Yellow Metal unchanged. 7

FREIGHT.

Coals :— Cardiff to Bombay Canal value 12
Arrivals :—Highlandmo

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March ; unchanged. 12-9
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Jan.-March ; unchanged. 12
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Nov. 9-3½—½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May opened quiet closed steadier, unchanged 9-8½
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March ; quiet unchanged. 13-8½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta December value. 11-3¾—¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay December value quiet. 11-2¼—¾
Java Sugar unchanged.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. ; sellers quiet but steady unchanged. 3½

BEEF & MUTTOM TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 36
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 37-6
General Tone of Tallow Auction firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From Our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

20 boxes sovs. and half sovs. 15,00,000 Port Said Mercantile.
6 boxes gold 2,55,360 London „

EXCHANGE.

The Market is easier. There is little or no enquiry for remittances, and bills are not forthcoming at the rates quoted.

We quote:—

		s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—			
T. T. ready	... ...	1-4	1-32
D. D mail	... ...	1-4	1-16
T. T. forward, Jan.	... ...	1-4	1-16
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D. D. ready	... ...	1-4	1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready	... ...	1-4	11-32
„ „ forward, J. F.	...	1-4	5-16
„ 6 m-s ready	... ...	1-4	17-32
Francs 3 m-s ready	... ...	172	
Marks „ „	... ...	139 3-4	
60 d-s Hongkong	... ...	143 1-4	
„ „ Shanghai	... ...	193	
„ „ Japan	... ...	148 1-2	

BULLION.

London reports ready silver 1/16 down, but for two months' delivery the rate is unchanged. The local market opened rather steadier, and has advanced 1 anna during the day closing at our quotations. A moderate business is reported.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	9
Australian bar gold	24	0	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready..........	78	1	0
„ „ 1st Settlement ..	78	1	0
„ „ 2nd „ ..	77	11	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 25th November, 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	133*	153,854
B. B. & C. I. Railway......	44	51,963

* Boxes and bars.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market presented a steady tone to-day and improved to Rs. 95-5-6 but at the close the Market sagged a little owing to the selling pressure of weak holders as to-morrow is the Settlement Day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-5, advanced to Rs. 95-5-5 but finally closed at Rs. 95-3-6 (sellers) for 28th November Delivery.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood firm and a fair amount of business was reported for cash. The Specie Bank shares were freely dealt in with the result that there took place a drop of about Rs. 3 during the course of the day.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,445.

Standards were in demand at Rs. 1,115.

Kohinoors improved to Rs. 715, Finlays to Rs. 305 and Swan to Rs. 272-8.

Crescent advanced to Rs. 107-8.

Oriental Government Security Life shares changed hands at Rs. 500.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares declined to Rs. 126, and Ordinary to Rs. 74-4.

Bank of India shares stood steady at Rs. 62.

The Indian Specie Bank shares were placed in the morning at Rs. 32, but gradually they declined and closed at Rs. 29.

COTTON.

There is again little change to report in the American Markets. Liverpool closed steady. New York and New Orleans are closed to-day for "Thanksgiving Day." Private cables are again "bullish," and Manchester is said to be doing a good business. Spinners are selling yarn freely without covering cotton, and short interest is increasing at a dangerous rate. The ginnings since the 14th inst. are declining except in India, stocks of cloth are said to be light. The position is strengthening and a reaction is probable shortly.

The Bombay Market opened steady at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. There has been little business doing during the day but rates have kept steady to the close. The bazaar rate for good Broach closes at Rs. 310-1/4.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association:—

Growths	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals	..	234	..	Jan. 25th
M. G. Bengals superfine..	247	239	233	..
Do.	246	237	230	Ready.
M. G. Scind-Punjab ..	236	..	..	Jan. 25.
Do. ..	235	..	..	Ready.
M. G. Khandesh.. ..	255	245	..	Jan. 25th.
Do. ..	257	257	..	Ready.
M. G. Hingunghat, Wardha	297	..	..	Jan. 25.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	293	..	..	„
Do. Yeotmahl ..	288	..	..	„
Do. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	282	..	..	„
Do. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	275	..	..	„
Do. Amraoti ..	278	..	..	„
Do. Broach ..	323	..	310	Mar. 25th
Do. Muttia ..	252	242	..	Jan. 25th

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone . .. . Easy.
Estimated Sales 7,000
Total Imports.. 20,000
Future delivery prices :—

Months.	To-day's price
N. D.	6·87 — 4
D. J.	6·86 — 4
J. F.	6·85 — 4
F. M.	6·85 — 4
M. A.	6·87 — 4
A. M.	6·87 — 4
M. J.	6·88 — 4
J. J.	6·85 — 4
J. A.	6·83 — 4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %.....	5	9	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %..........	5	8	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	13	6	„

Linseed:—The Market is steadier.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	11	0	B. T.
Bold Brown, December	8	4	6	R. T.
Bold Brown, May	9	0	6	„

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi, May	8	15	9	R. T

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White............	58	8	0
Mimbara	59	8	0
Black Kutni J. F.	48	8	0

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	50	0	0
Small	49	0	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	6	0	B. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.
Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready.....................	10	12	0	B. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton Produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	14,035	Bales.
Wheat	10,982	Cwts.
Linseed	6,770	„
Rape, Rai etc	344	„
Gingelyseed	30,428	„
Poppyseed.....................	340	„
Groundnuts....................	5,911	„
Castorseed	5,765	„
Rice	9,328	„
Myrabollams	1,156	„
Cottonseed	29,740	„
Mowraseed	1,303	„
Gram	3,511	„
Jowar.........................	434	„
Maize	106	„
Barley	166	„

PALITANA RELIEF FUND.

CONTRIBUTION TO S. A. INDIAN FUND.

A meeting of subscribers of the above fund was held at Colaba in the B. C. E. Co's hall. Seth Purshotumdas Thakordas of Narandas Rajaram and Co. presided.

The Secretary reported that about Rs. 15,400 were left on hand out of which about Rs. 2,000 would still be required; and the meeting was requested to decide how the balance should be used. The Managing Committee have been asked by the South African Indian Committee for help and the Committee's sanction was asked for a grant for the purpose.

After some deliberation and on the proposal of Seth Jivraj Ratansi Rs. 11,001 out of the balance was voted for this purpose if no objection was received from subscribers.

HYPNOTIC CRIME.

PROFESSOR'S CONVICTION.

A jury of Arkansas farmers on November 1, convicted an aged professor of hypnotism of causing the murder by hypnotic suggestion of two women, says a New York correspondent. "Guilty of murder in the second degree" was the verdict, which (says the "New York World") the prisoner, a sightless, white-bearded man seventy years old, named Farrell, accepted with the remark, "I shall make no appeal."

Farrell's agent in the execution of the hypnotically suggested murders was a man named Turner, whom the jury declared insane. Turner poisoned his wife and stepdaughter and afterwards tried to commit suicide. Beside his unconscious form, next the bodies of his victims, was discovered a voluminous manuscript containing records of spiritualistic meetings held under the supervision of Farrell during the last two years.

The manuscript related how on several occasions Farrell had caused the spirit of Turner's dead son Robert Ingersoll Turner to appear before Farrell, who afterwards said that the son advised his father and mother to kill themselves and leave their property to the professor. Two days before he murdered his wife and stepdaughter Turner wrote:

"Professor Farrell has decided that it is best and we shall now go. He says he has got us the stuff. We have been praying ever since Bob first told us. The deed is ready to be signed. I will not take the taint of earthly possession with me when we go. Professor Farrell told me the best way was to give him the deed. I sign the deed to-morrow."

The deed, conveying all the Turners' property, was handed to Farrell the day before the murders.

When the jury notified the judge that their verdict was ready the town bells were rung and inhabitants left their work and flocked to the vicinity of the court house. They greeted the verdict with loud cheers. Farrell was led to the gaol after declaring, "Great spirits in the other world have been told my trials and tribulations. The dead will speak for me."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

DR. MODI'S PAPER ON TIBETAN ROSARIES.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B.B.R.A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday with Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (retd.), President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Paper was then read :—

"Tibetan rosaries and some thoughts suggested by them" by Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Modi, B.A., Ph.D.

RESUME OF DR. MODI'S PAPER.

The following is a resume of Dr. Modi's paper :—

The rosary, though an essential part of the dress of the Tibetan Lamas, is not confined to them. Almost all laymen and women carry it and turn its beads in the midst of ordinary work. The rosary has 108 beads with two additional stringe each of ten beads. One of the strings has at the end of dorge, i.e., a thunderbolt which symbolizes ecclesiastical authority and which has given Darjeeling its name. The materials, of which the beads of rosaries are made, vary according to the nature of the God or Gods worshipped. At times they are made of the bones of dead Lamas. Lama's bones are often made use of, in making trumpets. Their skulls are made use of for drinking purposes. The deceased are believed to be pleased if their bones are used for such purposes in the monasteries. This custom seem to be a remnant of cannibalism, once prevalent in the country in old times.

As said by a learned writer, "Rosary is a link with the days behind history and its origin is lost in the mists of the dawn of civilization in the Far East." It is used by the Buddhist, Hindus, Mahomedans, Zoroastrians and Christians. It seems that in very early times, the beads were made of compressed fragrant flowers. The words for rosaries in different languages seem to point to that fact, as they all signify garlands of flowers. The Tibetan word for a rosary means the mind-garland. The English word rosary and the German word rosenkranz connect it with a bed or garden of roses. The Sanskrit word *mala* also means a garland as well as rosary. The Indian word *har* for a garland and the word *hardi* for rosary are similarly connected. The rosary was at first made of berries.

As to the origin of the use of rosaries, we find that it is to be sought in the shortening process observed in the case of prayer-wheels. Many religious books enjoined large and small prayers for various purposes —for atonement, propitiation, etc. At times, for long prayers, which the illiterate or the less learned did not know by heart or could not read in scriptures, smaller prayers were enjoined. *The Om Mani Padma hum* of the Tibetans reminded a Parsee of his Yatha Ahu vairyo and Ashem vohu, which in their turn resembled the Pater Noster and the Ave Maria of the Christians. The religious books or the priests enjoined their recital a certain number of times varying from hundreds to thousands. That necessitated a counting machine like a rosary. The shortening process went a step further. The worshipper for example, instead of reciting the whole Ahunavar or the Om Mani, recited only the first word and turned a bead. Then he even ceased reciting the first word and believed that the efficacy was not so much in the prayer as in the process of simply turning the bead. Hence it is that we see thousands turning their beads in the midst of their other work.

Another peculiarity in the case of rosaries which we observe is this: The prayers for the recitals of which rosaries were used gave their names to the rosaries themselves. For example, the rosary which was first used in counting the recital of the Pater Noster prayer, was itself called "Pater Noster." Thus the Pater Noster row in London has received its from the fact that pater nosters or rosaries were at first prepared in that place. The Arabic word "Tasbih," used both by the Mahomedans and the Parsees for a rosary, first meant a religious hymn containing the *sabh* or praise of God. It then began to be used for the rosary which counted the number of recitals.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, held at Tokio on the 26th instant, a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared for the half year ending 30th September 1913.

LAW STUDENTS' UNION.

The Bombay Articled Clerks' Association has now removed from Hammam Street, to 56 Esplanade Road, next to Treacher & Co.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IMPREGNABLE.

MR NORMAN ANGELL ON THE TASK OF AN INVADER.

"God has so made the British Empire that it cannot be destroyed except by ourselves" said Mr. Norman Angell when "The British Dominions are Impregnable" was the subject of discussion at a dinner given by the Liberal Colonial Club, at the Trocadero, under the presidency of Sir E. T. Cook, on October 31.

Mr. Angell, excluding India from his argument and considering the military side of the five Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, said he did not think it was possible for any European country to acquire by force of arms any of those countries.

If it took ourselves three years, with the assistance of 400,000 men and with the expenditure of £250,000,000, to occupy that territory of 100,000 peasants not able to provide themselves with munitions of war, how many men, how much money, and what resources of munitions would a nation require to occupy territory with forty or even fifty times that population and a proportionate square mileage of territory? This rule of three sum, could be worked at one's leisure.

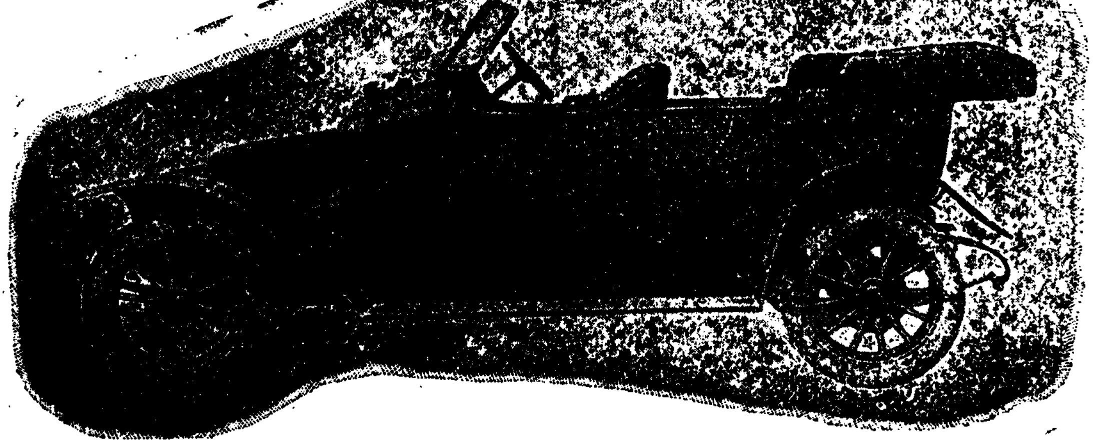
The fact of the matter was that the effective occupation of Australia or Canada could not be maintained by one nation or even any manageable combination of nations the world possessed. There was only one power which could threaten one of our great Dominions seriously, and against that Power, strangely to say, we took no precautions and against whom we made no defence, and that was the United States.

It was stated that the next great war would be an Anglo-German one, because there being a million more babies born annually in Germany than in Great Britain it would be necessary for her to enter on a war for a struggle for bread, and Canada population. But Germany could obtain the food of Canada now by paying for it, and if Germany had all the wheat of Canada at her disposal she would still have to pay for every sack of wheat she had, just as this country had to do now. Conquest would no more alter the struggle for bread any more than it would change the problem of nationality.

TAXI-CABS.

SUGGESTED TRIPS BY MOTOR CARS 4 OR 5 SEATERS.

Bombay to Ghore Bunder Dak Bungalow, Thana and back, about 70 miles .. .. .. Rs. 35.
Bombay to Thana and back *via* Vehar Lake, Andheri and Mahim Woods, about 60 miles .. Rs. 30.



Bombay to Andheri, Vehar Lake and back *via* Kurla, about 45 miles .. .. Rs. 25.
Bombay to Bandra and back, maximum detention 4 hours .. .. Rs. 15.

APPLY TO :—

THE INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., LTD.

OFFICE & GARAGE: Chaupaty. 'Phone No. 1076.
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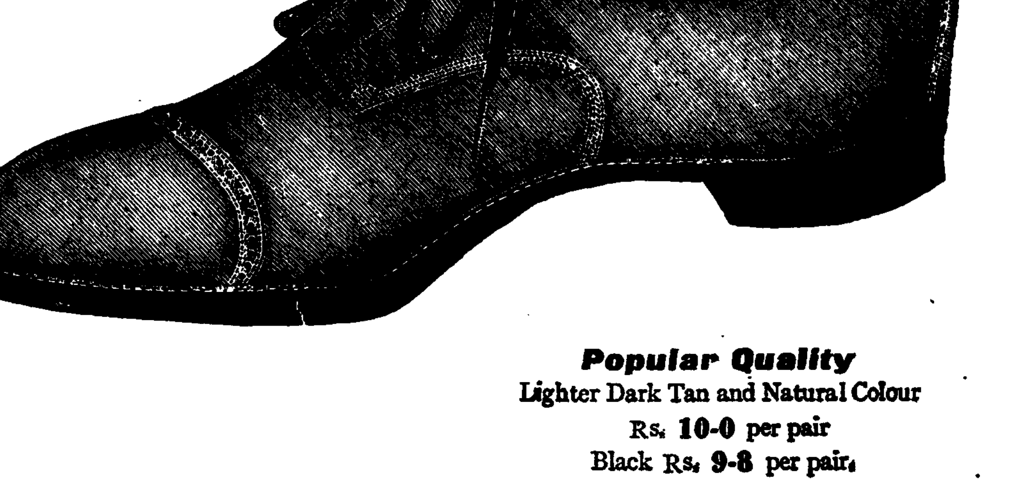
The SOFT and DURABLE
"MYSO-CHROME"
LOOKS THE BEST AND WEARS THE LONGEST
Is the mouthword of many of our Patrons in Bombay who have honored us with their Esteemed Patronage
SINCE THE OPENING OF OUR
MYSO-CHROME DEPOT IN BADRIMAHAL
The agreeable and quick response of the Public
To the sincere calls of the Myso-Chrome Merits
Have driven us to the pleasant necessity of
As quickly replacing the sold lines.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT IS NOW on show of GENTS' OXFORD & DERBY SHOES.
In Smart English, French & American Shapes.

The above are now stocked in light Tan, Dark Tan, Undyed Natural Chrome and Black Colours and are completely kid-lined. Guaranteed to wear the longest.



Superfine Quality
Lighter Dark Tan and Natural Colour
Rs. 12-0 per pair.
Black Rs. 11-8 per pair.

Popular Quality
Lighter Dark Tan and Natural Colour
Rs. 10-0 per pair
Black Rs. 9-8 per pair.

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co., BOMBAY. Sole Agents To The Mysore Tannery, Ld., Bangalore.

GOVERNOR IN BOMBAY.

FIRST PUBLIC FUNCTION.

OPENING CEREMONY OF KAPOLE NIVAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

The first public function that His Excellency Lord Willingdon performed in Bombay after assuming the reins of his office as Governor was the opening ceremony of Sheth Bhagwandass Narotamdass Kapole Nivas erected by Mrs. Bhagwandass at the junction of New Charney Road and Sandhurst Road for the benefit of the Kapole Baina community. The nivas (place of residence) has been erected at a total cost of Rs. 1,45,000 on the Improvement Trust lands for the purposes of providing cheap but sanitary residential tenements to families of the Kapole caste. The building, the description and picture of which have already appeared in these columns, was prettily decorated with flags and buntings, the large courtyard behind, which also was decorated with palm leaves, being used for the function.

There was a large attendance and and among those present were:—Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey; Sir Jagmohandass Varjiwandass; The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani; The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr; Mr. N. B. Clayton; The Rev. Dr. R. Scott; The Hon. Mr. Manmohandass Ramji; Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdass; Mr. Vithaldass Samaldass Mehta; Prince Vijaysinhji of Palitana; Mr. A. K. Donald; Mr. Tribhovandass Mangoldass; Mr. Goolam Hussein Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar and others.

His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Willingdon was on arrival received by Sir Jagmohandass Varjiwandass, Mr. Gordhandass Bhagwandass and the trustees of the *nivas* and conducted to the dais.

WELCOME TO THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Gordhandass then commenced the proceedings by welcoming Their Excellencies on behalf of his mother Mrs. Bhagwandass and said:—To all of us, it is matter of immense gratification and great significance, that the very first publis function with which Your Excellency has been pleased to associate yourself on your settling down in Bombay practically for the first time after assuming the reins of Government, should be the inauguration of an institution for giving some relief to a few of that section of our people hard-pressed by the great difficulty of finding suitable dwelling accommodation at cheap rents in this big and crowded City; for, it is a problem, in which, we believe, Your Excellency evinces deep interest, and which, we are confident, will always receive Your Excellency's valuable sympathy and support during Your Excellency's *regime* as Governor of this Presidency.

The peculiar hardship of the middle classes and the poor section of the population of Bombay, for want of cheap living accommodation, had been a subject of anxious consideration by my late lamented father; and my mother himself being impressed with the necessity of mitigating to some extent a few of those hardships, seriously took up the idea after his death, and decided to put the same into execution; and eventually, by the valuable help of Mr. Keshavdas Goculdas and Mr. Nagindas P. Mehta who all along took great pains in completing the scheme, and through the indefatigable efforts of my worthy material uncle, Mr. Vithaldas Bhawanidas, who at great personal sacrifice managed the execution of the work—for which, my mother specially desires me to tender them all on this occasion, her best and warmest thanks, this building—which I shall have the honour of requesting Your Excellency later on to declare open—has been raised by her in commemoration of his memory at a cost of Rupees 1,45,000, for the benefit of the poor families of our Kapole Bania community.

I beg to assure Your Excellencies that my mother is fully conscious of the vastness of the problem of providing cheap but sanitary dwelling accommodation for the poor classes of the population, and of the great need of having many similar buildings like this, and she is therefore deeply sensible of the inadequacy of what she has been able to do in that matter, but it will, I trust, be conceded, that she has contributed her humble share to the solution of this great problem; and of all others, it is this aspect of to-day's proceedings that induced her to invite Your Excellency's co-operation at this function, believing as she does, that such a valuable co-operation coming from Your Excellency in this subject of vast importance affecting the very lives of the people, will lead to the establishment of many such institutions, which cannot but bring comfort and blessing to the homes of many a poor family.

I now once more beg to thank your Excellencies for your great kindness in taking the trouble of coming over here this evening, and I also beg to tender you all, ladies, and gentlemen, my best thanks for your kindly responding to my invitation.

Mr. Nagindass P. Mehta, one of the trustees of the institution, then gave a short account of the *nivas* and hoped that this Nivas would be a source of some relief to at least some of their suffering brethern, and would for ever keep green in our midst, the memory of one who was held in their highest esteem and regard, and whose loss they could not forget for years to come.

Mr. Gordhandass then formally requested His Excellency to perform the ceremony and in doing as he said:—

I have now the honour to request Your Excellency on behalf of my worthy mother to graciously perform the Opening Ceremony of the Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapole Nivas, and to declare it open for the benefit of our Kapole Bania community; and, in doing so, I fervently pray to the Almighty that the Institution which will shortly be inaugurated by your Excellency's gracious hands may be so blessed by Him that it may fulfil its useful mission, to the glory of one whose name it bears and to the advantage and comfort of many a poor home.

His Excellency the Governor then accompanied by Her Excellency, Sir Jugmohundas, the Trustees of the Nivasand the architect of the building, proceeded to perform the ceremony; and opened one of the front main doors with a gold key which enclosed in a velvet case was subsequently presented to His Excellency by Mr. Gordhandas on behalf of Mrs. Bhagwandas as a memento of the occasion.

It bore the following inscription:—

To

H. E. Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Bombay,

on his opening

Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapole

Nivas.

27-11-1913.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

After performing the ceremony, His Excellency and the party returned to the dais when the architect and the maistri of the building were presented to their Excellencies, and the Governor presented them with gold chains on behalf of Mrs. Bhagwandas. His Excellency then addressed the gathering as follows:—

Mr. Narotamdas, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a very real pleasure to Lady Willingdon and myself to be present here this evening and to take the principal part in this most interesting and important ceremony; let me thank you for your cordial welcome which we sincerely appreciate and also for the very clear history of all that led up to the building of this Nivas which Mr. Mehta has just given us. I regret extremely that any shadow should have fallen over us on what would have been otherwise an entirely auspicious occasion, and rest assured that you and your family have our deep and sincere sympathy for what must I know have been a very sad bereavement.

To those of us who live in comfort and happiness it surely must be a matter of grave concern to realise that many who live around us have none of that happiness and comfort, but live from day to day and year to year in rooms where light and air but seldom penetrate and where it is almost impossible to live under decent sanitary conditions; and surely too we must feel deep anxiety over the terribly high rate of infant mortality in this Presidency, which owing to this state of things occurs each year. I have always felt that owners of house property who take rent from their tenants and allow such a condition of things to exist show little real interest in the welfare of their fellow-men, and that a very grave responsibility rests on their shoulders. But I am fully and gratefully aware that much is being done to remedy this evil both by individual effort and by the work of public bodies, whose zeal and devotion for the public well-being I acknowledge with all satisfaction.

You suggest that I might possibly have refrained from coming because this undertaking is only for the benefit of a section of the community. I am glad to feel that it is my duty and privilege to support and identify myself with the well-being of all sections of the people, and I sincerely thank you for giving me this opportunity of showing my sympathy with this great work today.

In opening this fine building which has been erected to enable some of our poorer fellow-people to live happier, more bright and hopeful lives, I am glad to do honour to the splendid generosity and philanthropic action of Mrs. Bhagwandas on behalf of the Kapole Bania community. I am grateful too to all those who have given her assistance and advice in this great undertaking and I can imagine no more splendid memorial that could be raised to the memory of her husband who while he lived was so deeply concerned and eager to lessen the hardships of the poorer classes who lived around him.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I declare Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapole Nivas open, and I pray that a Divine Providence may always look after the welfare of its inmates and I trust that generations to come will keep bright and clear the memory of its generous and philanthropic founders. (Applause).

VOTE OF THANKS.

Sir Jagmohandass Varjiwandass, the head of the Kapole Bania community, then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to their Excellencies. In doing so, he said:—

You are all aware of the deep solicitude and anxiety that their Excellencies have always for the welfare of every class and community of this Presidency ever since their arrival in this country, and I think we are particularly lucky in having in them our best friends and well-wishers. I know how the multifarious duties of their high position take up their valuable time, and we are therefore specially thankful to their Excellencies for favouring us with their visit at no small amount of sacrifice of time and personal convenience. I have much pleasure in proposing a very cordial and hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor and to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon for the great trouble undergone by them in coming over here this afternoon. (Applause).

Mr. Narotam Morarji, in seconding the proposition, said their Excellencies were taking a very keen interest in the welfare of the Presidency. While he was in Europe he had heard very favourable reports about His Excellency and it reminded him of the Sanskrit proverb "As a name, so are the virtues," and he was sure that Lord Willingdon would be *willing* to see the right things *done*. (Cheers)..

His Excellency thanked them very much for the kind words said about him and he hoped that the result of the afternoon's function would be extremely successful.

Their Excellencies were then garlanded and Lady Willingdon was presented by a flower fan specially prepared for the occasion. They were then taken round the building and their Excellencies were very much interested in all that they saw. They thus left amid loud cheers and the gathering dispersed.

ALL SAINT'S SALE OF WORK.

OPENED BY LADY WILLINGDON.

FORMALITY DISPENSED WITH.

Yesterday Lady Willingdon as well as His Excellency, Lord Willingdon, commenced the season's round of public engagements by opening the annual sale of work of the Sisters of All Saints which was held in the grounds of the School of Art. The object of the sale is to raise funds for the upkeep of the institutions which are financed under the aegis of the All Saints' Sisters and which comprise educational and religious teaching to European children in India and Mission work and teaching to Indian children. The Sisters are responsible for the teaching at the Girls' Cathedral School, Bombay, but in addition to this they support and control a Nursery for children at Khandalla and homes for Indian orphans at Mazagon and at the solitary little station at Panwell. The cause,as are all causes for the free education of homeless children, is a thoroughly deserving one, and Lady Willingdon in lending her patronage and financial support was kind enough to set an example to the buyers which might, in the opinion of lady stall-holders, be emulated at such functions more generally than is often the case.

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED LAWN.

The lawn behind the School of Art, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Sisters by the Principal of the School, is a prettily surrounded plot of ground with a fountain in the centre partly hidden by plants and ferns. The general effect was made more beautiful by the arrangement of the seven stalls which were arranged round the back of the fountain in a semicircle. These booths were tastefully draped in a colour theme of white and lemon yellow art muslin, and were crowded with the wares which usually predominate at bazaars and are more alluring to ladies than to members of the other sex, who though they grant the beauty of the articles for sade are somewhat inclined to be sceptical as to their utility. Fron the branches of the adjacent trees and between the stalls hung festoons of Chinese lanterns which in the approaching gloom made the *al fresco* entertainment more attractive than ever.

STALLS AND STALLHOLDERS.

Among the principal stall-holders were Mrs. E. J. Palmer, wife of the Bishop of Bombay, who presided over the department for children's clothing, Mrs. Stanley Reed, who was in charge of a specially interesting stall containing dolls of all sizes and descriptions, from the demurest flaxen hair young lady who closes her eyes to the flippant "Campbell Kid," and Mrs. J. P. Orr, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. Street who each vied with the other in taking charge of displays of fancy work. The refreshment stall was managed by Mrs. Savage. Besides these principal workers, the Sisters were strongly represented and with their usual quiet energy helped to make the ceremony a success, while numerous other young ladies assisted in selling at the stalls or independently from trays. Several of the younger children, both boys and girls, from the Cathedral Schools were in evidence at an early hour and to them two brantubs which appeared to yield bulky packages to the eager dippers formed the chief source of attraction. Chairs and tables scattered round the lawn at first remained unoccupied, for as the people, who arrived in batches of two or three, were mostly ladies there attention was immediately claimed for a time by the wares exposed for sale. By the courtesy of Lord Willingdon, the Governor's string band played selections from time to time in their usual finished manner.

LADY WILLINGDON'S ARRIVAL.

Round the entrance-gate and the approaches to the School of Art was a detachment of the Bombay Police controlled by Superintendent O'Keefe and Inspector Chapman. At about half past four in the afternoon Lady Willingdon's motor-car was signalled and it may be interesting to know how this fact is made known to the authorities. The sign that either Lord or Lady Willingdon is travelling in a Government House motor-car is symbolised by a small red flag erected near the driver emblazoned with the letter W. surmounted by a coronet in gold. If the flag is on the right side of the car, Lord Willingdon is the occupant; and Lady Willingdon is travelling without the Governor when the device is on the left-hand side of the chauffeur's seat. When both of their Excellencies drive together two flags are shown. Lady Willingdon's motor-car drew up opposite the stalls, and Her Excellency descended, accompanied by Capt. Goldie, Aide-de-Camp, bowing acknowledgments to the people present who greeted her standing. Lady Willingdon was met by the Reverand Mother and shook hands with Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Cecil Burns, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. Ashton Street, who was accompanied by Colonel Street. After this Her Excellency made a tour of the stalls and purchased freely of the articles on each, the page who accompanies Her Excellency's chauffeur on his seat taking charge of the purchases and making trips to and from the car laden with things of all descriptions. On her arrival Lady Willingdon was presented with a lovely spray bouquet of yellow and white roses by Miss Rosamund Hill, one of the pupils at the Cathedral School. After thoroughly inspecting the stalls Lady Willingdon, who chatted freely with the ladies in charge, said that there was no need for any more formal opening of the ceremony. She wished the sale all success and before she left, went up to the girls of the Indian Mission School at Mazagon and enquired of them from the Sister-in-charge. Lady Willingdon was dressed in a charming gown of flowered design in which a pattern of blue relieved with touches of a lavender shade predominated. At about five o'clock Her Excellency drove away in her motor-car to join Lord Willingdon at the opening of the Kapole Niwas in Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

SIR F. CURRIMBHOY FAVOURS RECLAMATION.

MAJOR HEPPER URGES REMOVAL OF LOVE GROVE STATION.

AN OVERHEAD RAILWAY SCHEME.

The Bombay Development Committee resumed its sittings yesterday at the Secretariat, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presiding. The members present were the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola; Mr. G. Wittet; the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott; and Mr. W. Kissen.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy was the first witness examined yesterday. Examined by the Chairman, the witness said the reclaimed area would be occupied mostly by the rich and the upper middle classes. Even if the nuisance at LoveGrove were entirely removed and the Mahim Improvement scheme carried out, people would prefer the reclamation site to any other. The dwelling houses on the eastern side of the Museum were being even now turned into offices. If there was no reclamation carried out, the dwelling houses would be displaced by offices and people thus ousted would go to places near the Sandhurst Road but he did not think they would go out of Bombay. With regard to the development of Mahim he thought the cost of the scheme would be too prohibitive, and even if a machinery in the nature of a Town Planning Act were available he would object to that on principle because Mahim was part of Bombay and he saw no reason why that act should he made applicable to Mahim only, unless it was applied to the rest of the island as well. He was not in favour of the Central Government offices being removed from their present site or locality. If no reclamation was carried out and the University buildings required extension he would favour buildings to the north of the Museum being rented to accommodate Government offices, but he was strongly against removing these far from the locality.

TOWN PLANNING ACT FOR MAHIM.

In reply to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the witness said that if the Pumping Station were removed, Mahim and Worli would make fine healthy localities to live in. If there were no reclamation this locality would certainly attract even wealthy people.

Sir Pherozeshah next asked the witness if he would object to a Town Planning Act being applied to Mahim he replied he would not if the house-owners did not suffer.

Sir P. M. Mehta: In the letter from the Municipal Commissioner it was expressly pointed out that the Mahim Improvement scheme would be undertaken if the house-owners consented to bear a part of the cost of the Improvement.

The witness: Yes.

The witness further agreed it would be far more equitable to give the benefit of the improvement to all the rate-payers than to a few house-owners. Further questioned the witness said the members of the Reclamation Scheme Committee were, besides himself, Sir V. D. Thackersey, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobhani, Sir Shapurji Bharucha, Sir Dinshaw Petit and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas.

Sir Pherozeshah: Out of these you were already in favour of the reclamation?

Sir Fazulbhoy: Yes (Laughter).

Sir Pherozeshah: And so also was Sir Vithaldas?

The witness: Yes. (Laughter).

Sir Pherozeshah remarked that his object in putting these questions was to show that almost all the members of the Reclamation Committee had previously made up their minds.

Sir Fazulbhoy said the reclamation scheme would do no good to him. He was a fairly big landlord at Colaba and the reclamation would depreciate the value of his land.

Sir Pherozeshah: But at the same time your public spirit is great.

Further questioned by Sir Pherozeshah, the witness said 60,000 sq. yds. of the reclamation site would be taken up every year. He could not say the number of wealthy people in Bombay, but some years ago he acquired some plots at Colaba and subsequently he sold them at profit. He also knew that such plots elsewhere had also been taken up, and he therefore thought people would come forward to buy land on the reclaimed area. As an instance of the tendency among the well-to-do classes of the Hindus and Mahomedans, he said people from Mandvi were coming to live at Colaba.

Sir P. Mehta: But those Hindus who can afford to shift to such localities have already removed to Malabar Hill?

The witness: But there are no more houses left vacant there.

Sir P. Mehta: I know of many vacant houses on the bill.

The witness further said he had no definite statistics to support his assertion that the sites on the reclaimed area would be taken up every year to the extent that he had suggested but that he had based his statement on his experience as a landlord during the last

AN ALLEGED SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY

Asked if people would migrate to Salsette, the witness said he thougnt there was at present more than enough space in the city or near it like Ghat Kopar and he did not think people would prefer Salsette to these places. As to Versova, it was too far. As long as people got space in the city they would not go out of Bombay. If there was no reclamation and no place in the city itself people must migrate to the north of the island. He did not think a contingency of this kind would arise within the next twenty years. He thought that after the works at the Alexandra Docks had been completed, the price of labour would go down.

Sir Pherozishah referred the witess to the remark the latter had made in his written statement characterising the policy of allowing mills to be erected where they at present as a "short sighted policy."

Sir Pherozishah: Was it a very short-sighted policy to allow mills being built in areas which were then wholly unoccupied and when the land there was cheap?

Sir Fazulbhoy was understood to say that it was so, especially in the case of labour.

Sir Pherozishah remarked that the remarkable development of Bombay had been due in the past mainly to the establishment and growth of the mill industry and he asked the witness if they should not have encouraged and fostered the growth of that industry.

Sir Fazulbhoy said the present situation was regrettable but admitted that the policy of allowing the mills to be built near the city in the past was essential to the development of the industry and was not a short-sighted policy under those circumstances.

Sir Pherozishah remarked he was glad to hear this in view of the fact that the talk of that policy being a short-sighted one had so long and so often been dinned into their years.

Examined by Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the witness said a road connecting Hornby and Ballard roads was necessary and he was of opinion that the cost of that should be borne by the Port Trust. (Loud laughter).

Mr. F. L. Sprott asked the witness if he did not think this road was required mainly for commercial purposes? (Laughter).

The witness: Yes.

Further examined by Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the witness said that notwithstanding that most of the money for building chawls for mill-hands would be lent by the Improvement Trust at 4 p.c., and notwithstanding the prospect of ultimate ownership of the chawl, the mill-owners would find it unprofitable to build them.

The Chairman: Notwithstanding the fact that the mill-owners would be the owners of these chawls after a certan time?

The witness replied it would be unprofitable even then.

MAJOR HEPPER'S VIEWS.

Major Hepper, agent G. I. P. Railway, was the ext witness examined. Replying to the Chairman, he said the Love Groove Pumping station should be removed to the north-east of the island and he thought if that was done, the Worli and Mahim foreshore would prove a far more attractive locality than any site reclaimed near the Fort notwithstanding the distance at which Mahim and Worli were situated from the Fort. To encourage people to go and live at Mahim and Worli he advocated the building of a loop line and of roads. If additional area were required for Government buildings near by, he would not oppose reclamation on principle, and he thought if reclamation were carried out it might attract wealthy classes. He was in favour of an overhead railway from the Sandhurst Bridge to near the old Post Office in the Fort.

Replying to Sir Pherozishah, the witness as regarding said he was uncompromising in his views as regarding the Love Groove Pumping station. This must be removed to the north-east of the island.

Sir Pherozishah informed the witness that th natural gradient of the island was from the north to the south, and that the most expert sanitary engineers had unanimously advised the removal of the Pumping Station to the south of the island.

The witness in reply said he would prefer the north-east of the island, where if the matter was treated and carried right into the main occan there would be no danger of foul smell coming. If the Love Groove Station were removed, Mahim and Worli would be far more attractive localities than the reclaimed area. He advocated the burning in incinerators as a far less offensive method of disposing of the "Kutchra." Failing that he advised the removal of it in specially constructed waggons out of the city. He thought it would be a very good thing to improve the north section of the Fort.

Sir Pherozishah remarked he was glad to hear the views of Major Hepper especially regarding the Love Groove Station and they had found in him the greatest supporter of the suggestion of removing the station.

Replying to Mr. Wittel, the witness said he was not in favour of a sub-way from Sandhurst Bridge to the Fort.

The Committee then adjourned.

HINDU AMBULANCE VOLUNTEERS AT ALANDI FAIR.

Alandi is one of the Hindu Holy places in the Bombay Presidency. At this place just as at Pandharpur two fairs are held annually, at Ashadi nd Kartiki. The pilgrimage to Shri Vithoba is considered incomplete if those who go to Pandharpur fail to visit Alandi and the journey took 15 days before the advent of the Railway. Ganyandeva was one of the few devotees of Shri Vithoba, and it is at Alandi that he obtained salvation about six hundred years ago. It is on this spot that the great temple of Alandi stands. Pilgrims have to go down and place their forehead on the spot in front of which are the images of Shri Vithoba and Rukmini, whom also the devotees afterwards worship.

The last Kartiki fair was held on the 24th instant and the Hindu Division of the Ambulance Brigade as usual sent a squad of their volunteers and Medical Officers for First Aid in Medical Relief among the pilgrims and the party returned to Bombay on the 26th. They were able to render aid in 51 cases and the local officials appreciated their services and thanked thm for their presence there.

SUBSIDY TO IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

FRESH LEGISLATION TO BE ENACTED.

SURTAX ON TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY.

At the December meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, consideration will be given to the following letter to the President from the Secretary to Government (General Department) in connection with a draft bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, for the purpose of strengthening the financial position of the Trust by a surtax on transfers of property:—

"I am directed to refer to paragraph 10 of your predecessor's letter dated the 16th February, 1911, in which the Corporation proposed *inter alia* that the City Improvement Trust should be provided with an annual income of 4½ lakhs of rupees to be derived from a duty of 4 annas levied on each bale of cotton exported from Bombay, the proceeds of this duty being supplemented, when necessary, by re-appropriations from the proceeds of the Cotton Excise duty. The Governor in Council has long since recognized the necessity of the revenues of the Trust being supplemented by a regular annual income which would enable it to deal effectively with the numerous congested and insanitary areas in the city which have been or are likely to be 'represented' under Section 24 of the Act, but which, so long as the attention of the Trust was concentrated on the initiation of the larger projects, and its revenues were devoted to the execution of the latter, had necessarily to remain untouched. Before arriving at a conclusion as to the form which the desired annual subsidy should take, the Governor in Council has carefully considered the proposal for the provision of this subsidy advanced by the Corporation, in conjunction with an alternative proposal to levy a surtax of two per cent. on all transfers of land and house property in Bombay City, a form of taxation similar to that imposed in Calcutta under Section 82 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.

MORE EQUITABLE FORM OF TAXATION.

It is estimated that, whereas the export duty on cotton will produce on an average four lakhs per annum, the annual yield of the proposed surtax on transfers of property will fall short of that figure by about thirty thousand rupees. This slight inferiority in point of productivity may, however, be regarded as sufficiently counterbalanced by the greater stability of receipts, the cotton exports being liable to considerable fluctuations from year to year. With regard to the question of the relative suitability of incidence of the two imposts with reference to the objects which they are both intended to serve, the Governor in Council is strongly of opinion that the surtax on transfers of property is, having regard to the purposes to which it is proposed to devote its proceeds, the more equitable and the more generally appropriate form of taxation. It would fall for the most part on the class of tax-payers who have benefited or who stand to benefit either by the general operations of the Trust or by the special ones which the proposed tax is more particularly designed to render possible.

In these circumstances the Governor in Council has decided to proceed with the legislation necessary for the imposition of the proposed surtax. I am to forward for the information of the Corporation a copy of the bill which with the approval of the Government of India, it is intended to introduce at an early date in the Legislative Council."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the draft bill, the following statement of objects and reasons is given:—

It has been recognized for a considerable time that it is essential that the financial position of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust should be permanently strengthened, if they are to continue their work of improving the City.

Three possible sources of income have been considered—

I. Larger contributions by the Corporation.

II. A transit duty on cotton.

III. A surtax on transfers on land and house property similar to that levied in Calcutta under Section 82 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.

Of the three alternatives the third is the most equitable, as it is a tax to which no objection can be taken on principle having regard to the purposes to which it is proposed to devote its proceeds; and it is already in force in Calcutta.

A BOGUS CHEQUE.

FRAUD ON CALCUTTA BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Towards the end of last month, a cheque for Rs. 25,500 purporting to bear the signature of Mr. R. M. Cohen, Manager of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., was presented at the Eastern Bank and duly paid on the following day. On the 6th November, Messrs. Sassoon informed the Bank that the cheque was a forgery. An application was made to the Calcutta Police Court yesterday for an order directing inquiries by the C. I. D. The order was made.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

SMITH.—Nov. 7, at Calcutta, the wife of G. L. Smith, Asst. Stn. Master, E. B. S. Ry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CRAWLEY—BEAVERSTOCK.—On the 23rd inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Nottingham, by the Rev. C. Davis, Melbourne How Crawley, eldest son of M. B. S. Crawley, of Bangalore, India, to Constance, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Beaverstock, of Beech Dene, Newsteadgrove, Nottingham.

TAYLOR—MONRO.—On November 21st, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Capt. J. Taylor, I.M.S., to Katherine Evalyn, elder daughter of Alexander Monro, C.I.E., of Godalming, Surrey.

DEATHS.

MATHEWS.—Nov. 8, at "Redfern," Convent Road, Bangalore, William Alfred Mathews, late District Board Engineer, Kistna, aged 60.

MASANI.—Hormusji Pestonji Munani, eldest son of Mr. Pestonji Nusswanji Masani of Messrs. Mitchell and Co., died suddenly on the 25th Nov, Dubash Building, New Queen's Road.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Egypt due, 6 a.m.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Extraordinary General Meeting. Oriental Building, 3-30.

Meeting of Anjuman-ziya-ul-Islam, Anjuman Hall, Tardeo, to protest against Treatment of Indians in South Africa, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 29.

To meet Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester. Reception by the Students' Brotherhood at Sir Mangaldas's House, Girgaum 5-30.

St. Andrew's Dinner, Taj Mahal, 8-15.

Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Forbes Building, Home Street.

SUNDAY, November 30.

Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Caledonian will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

MONDAY, December 1.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 89 Apollo Street, 3.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

Fancy Fair and Charity Bazaar in aid of the New Building of the Foundling Home, St Mary's School Grounds, Byculla, 4-30 to 11 p.m. Opening Ceremony by Lady Willingdon.

TUESDAY, December 2.

Fancy Fair in aid of the Foundling Home, New Building, in St. Mary's School Grounds, Concert at 9-30.

WEDNESDAY, December 3.

Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Sind Press Company, Ordinary Annual General Meeting 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3.

Fancy Fair in aid of the Foundling Home, New Building, Babies' Show, 5.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p. m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
November 28, 1913.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SPEAK.

The later telegrams sent to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale by Mr. Ritch from South Africa make it clear that the latter still stands by his general charge against the South African Government, or their officials in Natal, of attempting to suppress the strike by violent methods. Mr. Ritch alleges that Lord Gladstone's explanation is a "whitewashing" one. He states that he has himself seen "conclusive evidence of violent assaults on strikers," and has depositions in support of others, and he urges that Lord Gladstone is merely repeating the explanations given by interested employers. A further telegram from the Natal Indian Association asserts that the police are given a free hand, and further brutal assaults by armed police continue to be committed. Communication with the strikers is refused and their food has to be left on the roadside. The curfew bye-laws have been revived, although martial law has not been proclaimed, passes are demanded from all Indians, meetings are prohibited and strikers are "terrorized to work by force." Finally Mr. Ritch, in another telegram, says that he is forwarding affidavits,—presumably as to cases of ill-treatment. Without expressing any further opinion as to the truth of these charges, we cannot see how it is possible for the Government of South Africa,—in the face of their categorical character and the fact that force and bloodshed, whether provoked or not, is part of the matter for enquiry, have admittedly occurred,—further to ignore the demand for an impartial investigation. Such an investigation, which could be carried out by a small commission of representatives of India and South Africa, with a neutral chairman, would do the South African Government no harm, if the charges are untrue, and would at least clear the air, and dispel the unhealthy suspicions that now exist. If, on the other hand, the charges were proved to be well-founded, the South African Government would gain, rather than lose, in prestige from the fact of having agreed to an enquiry. Lord Gladstone and his ministers cannot but note the fact that opinion as to the need for this enquiry is almost universal, and that, even in quarters where an unusual admiration for General Botha's "statesmanship" and "fair-mindedness" exists,—an admiration in which India cannot unfortunately join,—it is felt that his Government would do well to grant an enquiry.

Certain people and journals both in this country and in England have taken upon themselves to criticise Lord Hardinge for what is described as his "undiplomatic" and "ill-advised" language in his references to this question in his speech at Madras, and in the communique issued from Simla a few days ago. We are unable to agree that Lord Hardinge has offended in any way whatever. It seems that the Viceroy and the public in this country are expected by such critics to adopt only a suppliant attitude in this matter. The enormity of the insult and injury inflicted directly and indirectly on the Indians in South Africa, and the people of this country,—quite apart from any consideration of alleged oppressive methods of quelling the strike,—is conveniently ignored. The Indians in South Africa went there for the good of the South Africans, they are there now for the good of the South Africans, and, more than this, they are an economical necessity to the South African community. It is absurd, therefore, to treat the matter as though their good or bad treatment, whether they should enjoy or not the bare rights of citizenship, alone depended upon the good grace and sufferance of the South African Government, and that as a self-governing colony, the Union should be permitted to put in force such an oppressive and monstrous law as the Immigration Act of 1913 without protest. It cannot be repeated too often that the Imperial Government is solemnly bound to protect the King-Emperor's British Indian subjects, wherever they may be, and to enforce for them,—if necessary,—the fulfilment of the promises made from the Throne and by statute. Pending this it is the duty and right of the Viceroy of India to voice, with all necessary emphasis, the interests of Indians, to whom, as we have said, his first duty as the representative of the King-Emperor lies. We are unable to find in Lord Hardinge's language anything that can be taken exception to, unless it is to be held that the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is not to be allowed to speak in protest on behalf of the people of this country. General Botha and his ministers have not hesitated to use language of provocation on many occasions, and they have consistently maintained an arbitrary, intolerant and uncompromising attitude, refusing to consider any question of intervention or mediation. No one questions their right to say what they will, ill-advised as we may think them to be. But we claim the same right for the representative of the Crown and the Head of the Administration in India,—the right to express his sympathy with the people in their troubles, to protest on their behalf against oppression wherever it may take place, and to give utterance to his opinion, in such dignified language as Lord Hardinge has used, if the Government of another part of the Empire is acting unwisely in dealing with a problem which directly, vitally and essentially affects Indian interests and, possibly, the affection of the King-Emperor's subjects towards the Throne whose prestige he is here to maintain. We feel, ourselves, that Lord Hardinge's fearless utterances in this matter, the concern he has displayed for the trouble of the people, and the manner in which he has associated himself with their feelings, has supplied that sense of the existence of some power of protection against wrong, of some authoritative voice to speak on their behalf, the absence of which hitherto had constituted so dangerous an element in the situation. Lord Hardinge did not even speak, in our opinion, with the severity which the "Daily News" in its friendly comment attributes to him. But he said the right thing, he spoke at the right moment, and his speech has undoubtedly done an infinite amount of good in soothing wounded feelings, and in its assurance to the Indian people that they are not helpless and voiceless in a moment of a grave national crisis. To quote again the "Daily News": "The problem of the Indians in South Africa has been seriously mishandled and it is both necessary and satisfactory that the voice of India should make itself heard peremptorily. It is now incumbent on the Imperial Government to intervene without further delay." India is an Empire, and, as such, is as fully entitled to assert itself and make itself heard, as any self-governing Dominion. And the proper person to speak on its behalf is the Viceroy of India.

THE MEXICAN TURMOIL.

The latest telegrams from Mexico for the past few days have been meagre, the principal item of news being that "a great battle has taken place southward of Juarez" between the insurgent and the Federal troops in which the former are reported to have been completely victorious. In the meantime the United States is doubtless watching the course of events, while President Huerta is still holding on, apparently undaunted by the American "ultimatum," or "penultimatum," as some of the Home papers facetiously term Dr. Wilson's threat. The country, however, is practically in a state of anarchy, the acuteness of which is more likely to be increased than diminished by each "rebel" success. If, however, Carranza succeeds in becoming master of the situation in Mexico by forcing Huerta to "eliminate" himself, the United States' present *casus belli* will altogether disappear, although it is extremely doubtful if Huerta's successor in the Presidential chair, whoever he might be, will prove plastic enough to meet with the ethical approval of the Americans, and thus the United States may find itself in the same vicious circle to which it is now committed. Although the Huerta-Blanquet party is still supreme, no one, of course, can be sure how long its actual security will last. Felix Diaz, who helped Huerta in his rising against Madero, has found it expedient to take refuge on board an American warship, and Gamboa, whose name has been mentioned as a possible President, is probably in a very precarious position. In circumstances such as these the Americans are justified in waiting on events,—a course which, though diplomatically unsatisfactory, is certainly prudent. This may again lead to the giving up by the United States of armed intervention altogether,—a consummation very devoutly to be wished. After all, as we have pointed out in previous articles, the United States can gain nothing by this extreme measure. They are pledged not to take another inch of territory on the Western Continent, and a war at this time would not only prove extremely sanguinary and protracted but would throw the whole country into a state of unforeseen turmoil. The expense of the war would be enormous, while exposing the United States to the taunts of Europe for attacking a weaker neighbour,—to say nothing of the harassing police work that would follow before conditions could be considered normal. Again, it is problematical whether the faction now opposed to Huerta would join with the American forces if an invasion were to be decided upon. Possibly the "rebels" in the northern provinces, where Carranza is at present in control, might at first do so but it should be remembered that the "Gringo," as the American is called, is highly unpopular in Mexico, a factor which has great possibilities of danger to the Americans, and of the unification of Mexican sentiment once the hated foreigners crossed the line.

So far as England is concerned, there is a natural reluctance to oppose American policy, partly through natural sympathy with the United States in domestic and international questions, and partly because of the admiration naturally entertained for President Wilson's high aims and personal rectitude. In all that he has done since his election to his exalted post one feels the working of a singularly candid intelligence and a noble probity of character, which elicits sincere respect, even when the advisability of the resultant action is questioned. He seems to have betrayed, in his dealings with the Mexican crisis, some of the qualities of a dreamer and an idealist. He insists on a moral criterion in conditions where, in the rough and tumble of politics, expediency is the utmost we can hope for. Thus the United States to-day stands alone in its refusal of recognition, and the Monroe doctrine gives it no disciplinary power over the other Governments of America which they would not vigorously repudiate. The claim to interfere in the internal policy of an independent country can ultimately only be asserted by war, and war to regulate its internal affairs easily degenerates into a war of conquest, which is still more difficult to reconcile with the principles of liberty than the tyranny of a domestic tyrant.

DAY BY DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council.

Yesterday's "Gazette" announces the appointment of Sir Henry Procter as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in place of Mr. J. P. Chrystal, resigned.

'Siva Ritual Murder."

It is to be hoped that the Hindu Sabha's protest against the gross caricature of Hinduism proposed to be shown at the Indian pageant at Earl's Court will lead to the withdrawal of the objectionable "Siva Ritual Murder" scene. A representation of this in one of the London illustrated weeklies shows it to be as silly as it is misleading and insulting. The picture shows a bloodthirsty demon-like personage,—who evidently represents Siva in the pageant,—enthroned in the midst of a durbar. A human victim is being led before him for immolation for "religious" purposes, but at the psychological moment the curtains at the back are thrown aside and Britannic conquest appears to stop human sacrifice. As Sir George Birdwood remarks, human sacrifices were prevalent in former ages among Hindus, but human sacrifices were practised by all historic peoples, including the Britons of ancient days. But Indians naturally resent that such a phase should be presented as a true aspect of Hinduism. The scenes of the pageant have been designed, appropriately enough, by Mr. R. Caton Woodville, an artist who has made his fame by drawing pictures of battles he has never seen.

The "Pink Boll-Worm."

The "adverse influences" mentioned by Mr. Arthur Hobson at the meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association refer not only to the causes of the shortage of this year's American cotton crop, but also to the ravages of the "pink boll worm" in the cotton area of Egypt. The pink boll-worm indeed threatens to become a serious factor in the Egyptian crop. According to the 'Manchester Guardian," the Director of Agriculture has given vent to the opinion that the "pink boll worm" is not a new thing in Egypt, though never recognised before, and that much of the damage formerly attributed to the ordinary boll worm was really due to this, and once more all calculations about the Egyptian cotton crop have been upset by the appearance of this new factor in the situation.

New American Consul.

Mr. Henry Dunster Baker, who for the last few months has been travelling through India as a special commercial representative of the United States Government, and who took temporary charge of the American Consulate at Bombay a few days ago on account of the absence from the city of Dr. Selby S. Coleman, the Vice-Consul, has just received a cable from Washington, notifying him that the President of the United States had permanently appointed him as American Consul at Bombay. Mr. Baker has been in the American Consular Service for about 5 years, having first been appointed Consul at Hobart, Tasmania. Later he was in temporary charge of the Consulate-General at Sydney, Australia, as Vice-Consul-General. While in Australia, he wrote a book on the industrial and commercial conditions of that country, which was published by the Department of Commerce at Washington, and largely distributed amongst American business firms. Later he was specially delegated to pursue the same work of commercial investigation in New Zealand, from which country he wrote a number of reports which were published in the "Daily Consular and Trade Reports," issued by the Department of Commerce, and eventually published in book form and circulated in the same way as his previous book on Australia. Somewhat over a year ago he was promoted to be American Consul at Nassau, the capital of the Bahama Islands.

His Tour in India.

Mr. Baker only spent four or five months in Nassau, before being instructed to go to British India for the purpose of making the same commercial investigations in British India as he had made in Australia and New Zealand. He arrived in Colombo in April of this year, and, after spending several weeks in Ceylon, subsequently toured all over the leading Provinces and cities of India. From Madras he went as far north as Srinagar in Kashmir and from Quetta in Baluchistan to Calcutta. He has visited some of the leading Native States of India including Mysore, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bhopal and Gwalior. Mr. Baker was expecting to spend December in Burma and then return to the Bahama Islands, but in accordance with instructions now received from Washington, he will remain in Bombay. Mr. Baker comes from Chicago, where his father was for many years President of the Chicago Board of Trade, the leading grain exchange of America, and was also President of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.

The Photozincograph Office.

The statement that the Photozincograph office at Poona is to become a section of the Jail Press at Yerravda will occasion no surprise in Bombay for it is pretty well known that the small Committee, presided over by the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, appointed by Government to consider certain proposals made in reference to the future of the department were induced to believe, and to report, that such a change would be for the best, and would make for efficiency. This view is certainly not shared by the men of the office, and it will also be difficult to convince outsiders who know anything of the work done by the Photozinco branch, of a highly technical and scientific character, that much good can result from the change when it has been effected. The capital expenditure on buildings and plant for the office was considerable. The premises erected in Poona are very extensive while the machinery (power and manual) must have cost much more than the buildings. In addition, there is an electrical installation which, though left incomplete, cost a lot of money before the Electrical Engineer to the Government of Bombay turned his attention to other affairs. Of course, the existing plant can be transferred to Yerravda; but there will be a pretty heavy "house moving" bill to pay, and when the transfer has been completed the discarded premises, specially built for the work of the department, will be on the hands of Government.

A Fallacious Reason.

We understand that curiously enough one of the principal reasons urged for the change is that it will effect economy in working. That will, we believe, prove entirely fallacious. The Photozincograph office is at present worked very economically indeed. It has a superintendent on Rs. 1,000 (or Rs. 1,200) a month, a chief assistant on Rs. 500, another assistant on Rs. 300 and another on Rs. 250. The first named is not an expert, but purely an administrative officer. The others are trained experts and in view of the important work carried out successfully by the establishment it is not reasonable to suppose that it can be supervised more cheaply. On the other hand it is possible the Committee have been induced to believe that apart from the question of supervision, the actual work performed may be cheapened. It is said the Government of Bombay have been induced to take up a unit cost system for printing invented by the manager of the Yerrowda Jail Press, a system for which much is claimed. It is not necessary to criticise that now, but few practical printers will be induced to accept it without the most searching scrutiny. In any case it cannot be applied to the work of the Photozincograph office, if only for the reason that the work of the latter does not lend itself to any specially devised costing system. To take only one of its departments,—process block making,—the unit cost system has been proved hopelessly inapplicable by the greatest authorities in the world. It would be interesting in all these circumstances to know why the change is to be made.

Health in the City.

Mortality returns for the week ending 22nd November show that there was a slight rise in the death-rate over the figures of the week previous, 561 deaths being recorded in the week as compared with 542 of the week before. Twelve cases among the former, however, were imported ones, consequently the total mortality is reduced to 549, giving a death-rate of 29.14 as against 28.77 of the week before. The present death-rate is, moreover, considerably lower than the one of the corresponding week of last year, which was 35.46, or even the average of the past five years which was 30.92. The total number of births during the week was 461, while it was 493 during the week previous. Out of the total number of deaths i.e. 561, plague accounted for 2; measles, 5; fever, 60; cholera, 4; Diarrhœa, 38; dysentery, 10; premature birth, 4; debility and old age, 89; pthisis and other diseases of the respiratory system, 196; and accidents and violence, 10. There were also 32 still-births. From the point of view of age, 148 died under one year, 73 were one to five years old and 340 above five years. From the point of view of race and caste, among the dead were 26 Jains, 20 Brahmins, 4 Lingayats, 312 Hindus of other castes, 141 Mussalmans, 19 Parsis, 3 Jews, 25 Native Christians, 4 Eurasians, 5 Europeans, 1 Negro, and 1 other of unknown caste.

Daily Mortality Returns.

No fresh cases of either plague, cholera or small-pox were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. The total mortality from all causes during the period was 80, as compared with 83 of the corresponding period of last year and 91 of 1911. Only four out of a total of 2,561 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday were discovered to be plague-stricken.

Plague in the Presidency.

The following is a statement of deaths from plague reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 22nd November, 1913:—Bombay City, 2; Karachi Town and Port, 16; Surat District, 7; Thana District, 4; East Khandesh District, 5; West Khandesh District, 4 (for two weeks); Ahmednagar District, 1; Poona Town, 94; other places in Poona District, 26; Sholapur District, 2; Satara District, 278; Kolaba District, 11; Belgaum District, 60; Dharwar District, 225; Bijapur District, 171; Kolhapur and S. M. Country States, 175; and Bijapur Agency, 3. Total, 1,084.

S. A. UNIONIST CONGRESS.

INDIAN STATEMENTS RESENTED.

GOVERNMENT'S LAPSE AVOWED.

LONDON INDIANS AND MR. HARCOURT.

REFUSAL TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

MUCH DISSATISFACTION CAUSED.

The question of the statements made in India has been again reverted to on the opening of the Congress of the delegates of the Unionist Party, when Sir Thomas Smart expressed his sorrow at people in high places making statements which were causing resentment in South Africa.

Sir Thomas at the same time acknowledged that a good deal of the trouble must be laid at the door of Government, and added that so long as the people were in active hostility to the law, it was impossible for Government to deal with them.

Indians in the United Kingdom are dissatisfied at Mr. Harcourt declining to receive a deputation with reference to the position of Indians in South Africa.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Sir Thomas Smart, opening the Congress of the Delegates of the Unionist Party from all quarters of the Union, said, he was extremely sorry to see people in high places in India led into making statements which were causing resentment in South Africa.

They must all recognise that they were members of one great Empire, and there was placed upon them the enormous obligation to do all they possibly could to remove any differences, friction, and disagreement.

He regretted the statements to which he referred, because they tended to lead others to understand that the bulk of the people in South Africa were likely to treat any subject races harshly and unjustly.

He regretted the trouble in Natal and he would be wanting in his duty if he did not say, that a great deal of the trouble must be laid at the door of Government, but while any section of the people were in active hostility to law, it was absolutely impossible for Government to deal with them.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Indians in the United Kingdom approached Mr. Harcourt, Secretary for the Colonies, to receive a deputation with reference to the position of Indians in South Africa.

Mr. Harcourt writes regretting that he is unable to receive a deputation, but that he is quite prepared to receive any statement in writing.

The Indians are much dissatisfied with the reply.

ALLEGED COLLAPSE OF NATAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 27.

The strike is collapsing and Indians are returning to work.

DIPLOMAT'S LAPSE.

LIBERAL PRESS ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech at Madras, "The Daily News" says Lord Hardinge speaks with remarkable severity, but the problem of Indians in South Africa has been seriously mishandled and it is both necessary and satisfactory that the voice of India should make itself heard peremptorily. It is now incumbent on the Imperial Government to intervene without further delay.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the antagonism between the Governments of India and South Africa is serious enough without the aggravation of personal recriminations between General Botha and the Viceroy. Neither is as careful in his language as is desirable. We particularly regret the undiplomatic language of an experienced diplomat like Lord Hardinge. Perhaps his was the original mistake in approaching the South African Government direct, but General Botha's Government would do well to grant a full enquiry.

THE ESPERANZA SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A MORE CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

According to further details of the Esperanza affair, the police patrol only consisted of a dozen men, who had been sent to the Hawksworth estate because Indians had been threatening natives there.

The police were compelled to retreat after rescuing a trooper who had been unhorsed and wounded. Two separate warning shots were fired, without avail, and then the leader was shot dead.

The Indians made another attack but were repulsed by a volley which caused the remaining casualties.

The Indians afterwards again formed up and charged. All the police sustained some hurts.

THE THREE POUND TAX.

FURTHER DEMANDS PREDICTED. IF ABOLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 27.

In an interview, Mr. Macfarlane, Chairman of the Natal Provincial Council, said he did not favour the repeal of the tax. He thought the present agitation was not confined to that question, but was a pretext for something more far-reaching.

If the license were abolished a demand would immediately be made for equal rights and franchise. He did not suppose the payment at present affected more than one in every thirty Indians.

BOMBAY LADIES' PROTEST.

TO-MORROW'S TOWN HALL MEETING.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay, representing the various sections of the community, will take place in the Town Hall on Saturday, 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to express their deep sympathy with the Indian women in South Africa in their sufferings and to enter a strong protest against the treatment that is being meted out to them by the Government of the Union of South Africa. All women are cordially invited to attend. Arrangements have been made for the Purda ladies to enter by the north gate.

SYMPATHY FOR THE CAUSE.

MEETING AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 27.

A largely attended public meeting was held in Bangalore City last night to express sympathy with the Indians in South Africa and to concert measures for their relief.

The chair was taken by Mr. V. P. Madhava Row who spoke at some length in opening the proceedings.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That the meeting expressed its sincere sympathy with the cause of our struggling fellow-countrymen in South Africa and conveys its gratitude to our sympathetic Viceroy for the firm attitude he has assumed and the effective action he has taken to ensure our countrymen and countrywomen being treated with ordinary humanity and justice.

(2) That a Committee with power to add to its number be formed at once to collect funds for the support of passive resisters in South Africa.

(3) That the first resolution be telegraphed to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy.

A Committee was then appointed and before the meeting dispersed about Rs. 1,000 had been subscribed to the relief fund, the Chairman opening the list with Rs. 100 this being his third donation of that amount inclusive of Madras and Tanjore collections.

ALLEGED VIOLENT ASSAULTS ON STRIKERS.

LORD GLADSTONE'S "WHITEWASHING EXPLANATIONS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 27.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cable, dated November 26th from Mr. Ritch from Johannesburg:—

"Lord Gladstone's despatch published here whitewashing explanation. Myself saw conclusive evidence of violent assaults on strikers. Have depositions in support of others. Lord Gladstone can only be repeating explanations given by interested employers."

SERIOUS BRUTAL ASSAULTS.

ALLEGED TERRORISING OF STRIKERS.

Mr. Gokhale has also received the following cable, dated 26th instant from the Natal Indian Association:—

"Serious brutal assaults by armed police continue. Police given a free hand. No martial law proclaimed.

"Esperanza Indians fired at, two killed, two died subsequently in hospital, eight seriously injured. Police allege self-defence. Authorities endeavouring to suppress strike by force.

"Authorities refuse communication with strikers, insist that food be left on road.

"Curfew bye-laws have been revised and passes demanded from all Indians. Meetings in country prohibited. Strikers helpless, terrorized to work by force.

"Minister decline afford relief. Association experiencing difficulties in varifying information.

"West charged with harbouring strikers has been bailed. Refuges taken by police to Phoenix guarded. Representative inquiry essential immediately."

THE MYTHICAL BOMB CONSPIRACY.

AN ALL-ROUND ACQUITTAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 27.

The man who was accused of hatching a bomb conspiracy in Karachi against the then Governor of Bombay (Lord Sydenham) was, after a full examination, exonerated and acquitted. His accuser who was in his turn charged with fabricating a groundless allegation, has now also after a careful investigation been exonerated and acquitted.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S SUBSCRIPTION.

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 16,867.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle" or Bearer (not order). All cheques should be crossed.

Amount already acknowledged	16,534	1
Mr. Dadhabai Naoraji	25	0
Messrs. Gulam Hussem Kasim & Co.	51	0
Messrs. Chhori Kooka & Co.	50	0
Mr. R. B. K. G. Desai	50	0
Mr. Mogul H. Mehta	40	0
Sympathiser (through Mr. S. S. Rangenekar, Bar-at-Law)	30	0
Dr. S. R. Shilgaonkar	30	0
Mr. D. R. Patwarden	25	0
P. W. D.	10	0
In loving memory of Motabai E. Batliwalla	5	0
"Ruppy"	5	0
Mr Krishnagi Bharkar Kele	5	0
Mr J. H. Parulkar	5	0
"Press On"	2	0
Total	16,867	1

A CORRECTION.

The sum of Rs. 15 appearing in our list of the 25th instant as from Miss Anusuy Surubhai, is from Miss A. Surubhai.

LIBERALS AND NAVY EXPENDITURE.

NO GENERAL ELECTION FOR TWO YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The conference of the National Liberal Federation at Leeds was chiefly remarkable for the feeling against increase in the Navy estimates.

Mr. Illingworth, Government Whip, announced that there would not be a general election before 1915.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE BILL.

MORE STRINGENT PROVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

A new Espionage Bill was introduced in the Reichstag yesterday.

It imposes penalities for the publication of military secrets in the press.

General von Falkenhayn and Admiral von Tirpitz spoke, dwelling on the spread of espionage of late years, and the need for a more stringent law.

AVIATION VICTIMS.

GRUESOME FIND IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MOURMELON, Nov. 27.

The remains of a biplane with two charred corpses have been found in a desolate spot on the borders of Aube and Marne. Some buttons and a pair of shoes are the sole indications that the victims were officers.

COLUMBIA OIL CONCESSIONS.

LORD MURRAY WITHDRAWS FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The American press has been criticising the oil concessions obtained in Columbia by Lord Murray as likely to lead to friction between England and America.

Messrs. Pearson, Ld., in a letter to the papers, to-day, announce that they have received a cablegram from Lord Murray that he has withdrawn from the contract to develop the oil resources of Columbia owing to the political feeling engendered.

STEAMERS' CARGO ON FIRE.

SCUTTLED IN LISBON HARBOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The steamer Kangean, from Sumatra, arrived at Lisbon on Monday with her cargo on fire. The flames were only extinguished by scuttling her. Pumps are now starting to pump out the water. Her bows were afloat yesterday but the after part is aground.

RECORD ARMY EXPENDITURE IN THE STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The army estimates amount to 106 million dollars, the largest on record.

VOLTURNO ENQUIRY.

WORTHLESS LIFEBOATS.

EXPERIENCE OF TITANIC UNHEEDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

At the Board of Trade enquiry into the loss of the Volturno, counsel for the Board of Trade stated that the vessel carried nineteen boats which could accommodate 150 more passengers than were on board. It was a remarkable fact, after the experience in the wreck of the Titanic, that the loss of life would have been less if the Volturno had carried no boats at all.

All the boats used came to grief, many passengers being drowned thereby. The Volturno's cargo consisted of barrels of tar and oil, peat moss, rags and straw-covered bottles.

The Captain and those who knew believed that the ship might sink at any moment. The Captain and chief engineer with two sailors laboured throughout the night making rafts which they hoped might save some of the 300 to 400 passengers aboard. When the rescuing boats arrived, the Captain told the emigrants to jump into the sea. They refused however, whereupon the engineers and several seamen jumped overboard to show the emigrants the way. Lord Desart, who presided, said the gallant tradition of the sea was followed.

SIVA RITUAL MURDER.

PROTEST AGAINST EXHIBITION AT EARL'S COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Sir George Birdwood presided at a meeting last night, arranged by the London Hindu Sabha, and moved a resolution of protest against the exhibition of Siva ritual murder in an Indian pageant at Earl's Court, being of opinion that it would be most painful to Hindu and other Indian residents in London and likely to create ill-feeling among His Majesty's loyal Indian subjects.

Sir George Birdwood said that while human sacrifice had been practised by Hindus in common with all historic peoples of the old world, excepting the Zoroastrian Persians, it was most undesirable, incorrect and fanciful that a representation of the sacrifice on somewhat of a wholesale scale should be shown in London.

A second resolution directed the Chairman to communicate the protest to the Lord Chamberlain and the India Office.

COLONIES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

LORD HALDANE'S PLEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Lord Haldane, presiding at a dinner at the Savoy given to Members of the Empire Parliaments, hoped that his overseas colleagues would visit the Motherland more often. We had much to learn as to what was going on in the Dominions. The common purpose animating the Motherland and the Dominions was developing more rapidly than was perhaps realised.

MR. ASQUITH ON TERRITORIALS.

COMMUNITY'S OBLIGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Mr. Asquith replying to a deputation from the Council of the Territorials, regretted that the obligation of the community to keep the Territorials efficient had been so irregularly recognised in different parts of the country.

Government were most anxious to meet every legitimate demand and do everything in their power to render the smooth and efficient working of the force easier than it had been.

WARSPITE LAUNCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The battleship Warspite was launched at Devonport to-day. Mrs. Austen Chamberlain christened the vessel. Mr. Churchill was present.

MEXICAN CIVIL WAR.

AFTERMATH OF THE FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Seven hundred Federal prisoners have arrived at Juarez. The hospitals are crowded with wounded.

MR. S. N. BANERJEA AND MAGISTRATE.

PERSONAL ATTENDANCE IN PETTY CASE.

HIGH COURT'S STRONG OPINION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Holmwood and Sharfuddin Mr. J. N. Roy moved on behalf of the Hon. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea against an order passed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore requiring the personal attendance of the petitioner before him in a case against the petitioner.

Justice Holmwood: How can the Magistrate pass that order? Is not Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea a member of the Council—are not Council members exempted?

Mr. Roy: I don't know. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea is a member of the Imperial Council. He is also a member of the local Council. He is exempted from the operations of the Arms Act.

Justice Holmwood: Then they are not in the same position as members of Parliament.

Mr. Roy: Rightly or wrongly Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea has incurred the displeasure of this Magistrate by writing in his paper and also asking questions in the Council. He is the owner of several houses within the Barrackpur Cantonment.

Justice Holmwood: What is the case about?

Mr. Roy: He was asked to remove some rubbish, and Babu Surendra Nath referred it to his agent at Barrackpur. Then proceedings were instituted against Babu Surendra Nath.

Justice Holmwood: He can't do it personally (Laughter).

Mr. Roy: The case is fixed for to-morrow.

Justice Holmwood: Did he apply before the Magistrate to appear by a Pleader?

Mr. Roy: On two previous occasions we made such applications and twice we had to come to the High Court to quash the order of the Magistrate. The applicant has incurred the displeasure of the Magistrate by passing adverse comments in his paper against the proceedings of this Magistrate. Several articles appeared in the "Bengalee" headed "Magistrate and Ghariwallas," "Man vs. Horse."

Justice Sharfuddin: Is the last one a reported case (Laughter)?

Justice Holmwood: A gentleman of the position of the Hon. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea ought not to be called upon to appear in person in a Municipal case.

Mr. Roy: I shall be satisfied with an order that my pleader will be allowed to represent me.

Justice Holmwood: No consequence happens if he is represented by a pleader, I am thinking whether there is any necessity of issuing a rule.

Their Lordships then passed the following order: We have no reason to suppose that the Cantonment Magistrate will act in such a very extraordinary manner in the exercise of his discretion as to enforce the personal attendance of a gentleman of the position of the Hon. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea a member of the Imperial Council and also a member of the Bengal Council, in a petty Municipal case. We cannot issue a rule because the Magistrate has not refused his application to appear by a legal representative. We, however, point out to the Magistrate, that it is his bounden duty to allow a legal representative to appear in a case of this kind should any application be made before him even. If the applicant does not appear personally to-morrow but has a competent representative present to represent him it is clear that no criminal proceedings could follow. We can hardly imagine that the learned Magistrate would proceed to enforce the personal attendance of the applicant in a case of this nature. Should there be any further action under section 205, to enforce the personal attendance of the Hon. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea, we should on an application being made issue a rule to stay the order.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

NEW AUDITORS APPOINTED.

We learn that Mr. N. R. Mistry has resigned the auditorship of the Indian Specie Bank, Ld., and the Directors have appointed in his place Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., auditors for the Ba for the current half year along with Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

A MULTAN CONCERN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Nov. 27.

The Industrial Bank Ltd., which suspended payment yesterday was started some seven or eight years ago and had a working capital of about four lakhs. A meeting of the share holders to decide the question of liquidation has been fixed for the 7th December.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their weekly meeting held this morning made no alteration in the bank rate which remains at seven per cent.

BAITING THE CHAIRMAN.

MR. TREMEARNE'S PERSONAL ALLUSIONS.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION AMENITIES

(From our Correspondents.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

At yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation there was a passage-at-arms between Mr. C. F. Payne, Chairman and Mr. Shirley, Tremearne, a Municipal Commissioner, during the discussion about the appointment of a Health Officer. There were three candidates—Dr. Anderson, Dr. Corbin and Dr. Crake.

The Chairman proposed that Dr. Corbin be appointed to the post.

Mr. Tremearne, in supporting Dr. Crake's candidature, pointed out that he had acted as Health Officer of Calcutta for the past eleven years and his experience outweighed the higher qualifications of the other candidates. The other day, continued Mr. Tremearne, the Chairmanship of the Corporation was vacant and three names were mentioned—Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Gourlay and you, sir.

The Chairman: I cannot allow any personal allusions.

Mr. Tremearne: Please don't interrupt me.

The Chairman: You must not make any personal allusions.

Mr. Tremearne: I am not going to make any personal remarks. If it was not for your experience you would not have got this appointment. The Government considered that the experience you obtained in this municipality outweighed the greater abilities of the other two gentlemen.

The Chairman: If you cannot keep off personalities to me I must leave this chair.

Mr. Tremearne: Very well, leave it.

The Chairman: Have you dropped the matter?

Mr. Tremearne: You will not listen. You have a habit, as Mr. Apcar remarked, of nodding.

The closure having been applied at this stage, a ballot was taken which resulted in Dr. Crake obtaining 25 votes to Dr. Corbin's 17 votes.

The Hon. Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur moved as an ammendment that Dr. Crake's salary be Rs. 1,500 in the grade of Rs. 1,250 rising to 1,500.

Babu Bepin Chunmra Mullick moved that Dr. Crake be given Rs. 1,500.

The Hon. Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur seconded this motion.

The Chairman agreed with Babu Bepin Chundra Mullick and read Dr. K. C. Boses' resolution.

Mr. Tremearne pointed out that the Chairman had not read out Dr. Bose's resolution correctly.

The Chairman: I am sorry.

Mr. Tremearne: You were asleep.

The Chairman: Mr. Tremearne, I object to your remarks.

Mr. Tremearne: I object to yours.

The Chairman: There will be no alternative left for me if you will make these remarks about me but to leave the chair. I must ask you to apologise. You must withdraw the remark that I was asleep.

Mr. Tremearne: I withdraw the remark, but when Mr. Apcar said you were nodding you rather seemed to like it.

DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN LADY.

LADY GYMKHANA'S CONDOLENCE.

A special general meeting of the members of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana was held on Wednesday evening, to pass a resolution of condolence on the death of Mrs. Noormahomed N. Jairajbhoy who was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Gymkhana. Mrs. Khamnabai Noormahomed was also the donor of a large sum of money which was devoted to the building of the handsome pavilion in which the Gymkhana is located and which is named after her.

There was a large attendance of members and the chair was occupied by Lady Jehangir, who said that but for the deceased lady's kind co-operation and magnificent munificence, the Gymkhana might not have come into existence. Although a lady brought up in the seclusion of zenana, her broad-mindedness, her progressive ideas, and her sympathy towards all questions for the advancement of her Indian sisters, without distinction of caste and creed, was an example for them all to emulate. It was common knowledge that her great desire was that this institution should be instrumental in bringing ladies of the different communities together. The following resolution was then adopted, several ladies speaking in support of it:—That this Gymkhana desires to place on record their deep sorrow at the sad and sudden death of their ex-officio Vice-President Mrs. Khaminbai Noormahomed Jairajbhoy and their sense of great loss suffered by this Gymkhana in consequence of this unhappy event. Mrs. Khaumbai was one of the founders of this institution and had contributed the cost of the pavilion which bears her name by the munificent donation of Rs. 20,000.

She had rendered valuable service by serving on the Committee of the Gymkhana from its foundation.

That a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to Lady Currimbhoy.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 27.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 22nd November 1913 stood at 3,550 against 4,590 cases: Bombay Presidency had 1,086, Madras 155, Bengal 1, Behar 227, United Provinces 892, Punjab 81, Burma 44, Mysore 110, Hydersbad 933, Central India 8, and Rajputana 11.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

"QUALIFICATIONS BEFORE RACE"

U. P. DIRECTOR'S VIEW.

DISCOURAGING SALARIES TO INDIANS.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle".)
DELHI, Nov. 27.

Further evidence from the Educational Services was heard to-day by the Royal Commission on Public Services. Lord Islington presided.

The witnesses were Dr. Sunder Lal, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University; Miss H. G. Stuart, Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, United Provinces; Mr. C. F. De la Fosse, Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces; the Rev. C. F. Andrews, Professor, St. Stephen's College, Delhi; and Mr. G. A. Wathen, Professor, Government College, Lahore and representative of the Indian Educational Service from the Punjab.

Mr. Andrews should have been examined on Saturday but as he has to leave immediately for South Africa he was heard to-day.

Dr. Sunder Lal said that in his memorandum he had discussed the future of the services under the heads of administration and professorship. As far as possible he would like to see those branches quite distinct. Formerly before the establishment of the two-thirds rule the service got a better class of Indians than was now forthcoming. Pay, he continued, should be according to qualifications without distinction between European and Indian officers. The basis of the Educational Service should be the work done and in order to put that into operation he suggested a triple division. A triple division had been in existence before. Dr. Sunder Lal here explained how he would put men into three divisions. He would promote from the third to second class and in the first class the members should be men of pronounced ability in their work and the professorships of both grades he would put into this first class. Not all, however of professorships would be put into first class as at present there was a type of professor whom he did not regard as first class. He would class certain headmasters with professors and as far as possible inspectors should have gone through headmasterships. He would have an elastic rule with regard to promotion from the lowest to highest division.

APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGN PROFESSORS.

Dr. Sunder Lal thought that in some respects university education in India in early classes as the Intermediate corresponded with public school teaching in England and he was of opinion that certain number of Europeans was necessary not for intellectual training but for physical development. Regarding the appointment of foreign professors to chairs in India universities witness stated that in order to get the best men for some chairs they had to bring professors from foreign universities.

To Sir Valentine Chirol Dr. Sunder Lal said that the reaon why he wished two-thirds of nominations to the Educational Service should be made by Local Governments, was that the latter bodies were in touch with the qualifications of the candidates. He would not make it obligatory for all Indians recruited to the higher branches of the service to go to England. He would throw facilities in their way to get English experience by allowing them study leave, special pay etc. He thought that Indian University education had sufficiently advanced as to be able to supply officers for many chairs but there were difficulties which made them to get professors from elsewhere.

To Mr. Rahim witness said that special allowance for Europeans would be only another method of paying higher salary and it would be regarded as a distinction in pay.

Witness told Mr. Madge that he was of opinion that promotion into the Indian Education Service should be made by selection and not be competition.

To Mr. Ramsay Macdonald witness stated for the chairs in Modern History and Economics recently established in the Allahabad University they hoped to bring professors on sufficiently good salaries and not entitled for pension. Regarding the proposal to entrust two-thirds of nominating to the Service to Local Governments and the rest with the Secretary of State for India he thought the proposal would work admirably.

WHY INDIANS DID NOT JOIN THE SERVICE.

Witness told Mr. Gokhale that it was owing to question of pay that the best Indians did not now enter the service. The present distinction of pay between Indian and European professors was very discouraging to Indian professors.

To a supplementary question by Mr. Gokhale witness said that the market value of the best Indian depended on what they could do elsewhere. The supply of men in England being large the market value would depend on supply. There it was possible that the market value of the Indian could rise so high as to be equal to that of an Englishman.

Miss Stuart said she came to India five years ago as Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the United Provinces. She inspected Indian schools. The larger proportion of schools in the United Provinces were outside Government. There were seven Anglo-Indian Inspectresses under witness' control and they were in the subordinate service, but there was a proposal that they should be placed in the Provincial Service. The qualifications for entering into the Subordinate Service were not fixed but canditates lately taking up work had some degree training. The standard of the staff was quite high enough for the work they had to do. There were needed, said witness, more assistant inspectresses. Miss Stuart suggested that there should be some improvements in making appointments at Home Witness was of opinion that the pension system was of greater advantage than the provident fund. Witness thought that eight years' service before taking furlough was too severe and those who required should be allowed to go on furlough after four years' service. There were Indian Christian teachers in the schools she inspected.

Witness told Mr. Gokhale that if a very careful selection was made and if candidates were sent to England for training they might make quite good inspectresses.

MR. DE LA FOSSE'S SCHEME.

Mr De la Fosse said his proposal was that the Service should be broken up into branches for all grades of officers, professors, inspectors, headmasters, teachers, etc. He would also fix a rate of pay for each branch. He did not think any difficulty would arise should the scheme be placed in operation. He would not make the branches absolutely watertight but would allow transference of officers in case where public interests required it. In almost all cases he would draw inspectors from headmasters.

Chairman: I take it that in practice your proposal is not so very different from that of other witnesses except that you would abolish the name.

Witnesses: I would abolish the three services and would recruit men for each branch of work.

It was an anomolus fact said witness, there were now some men in the inferior service who should be in the highest. He would consider qualifications more than the race. Some Indians trained in India had qualifications which would justify their admission into the highest branches.

Lord Islington questioned Mr. De La Fosse at length on the proposal suggested by him that the Director of Public Instructions should be made Secretary to the Local Government in the Educational Department. Witness stated that at present there was the Secretary who acted as intermediary between the Director of Public Instruction and the Local Government. What happened was that the views of the Director would be considered by the Secretary who had no intimate knowledge to educational matters. The Secretary would submit to the Local Government his recommendations. In a particular case the Secretary submitted his recommendation which he might add were adequate and sufficiently plausible, but the Secretary had overlooked certain important points and there was the need of bringing the matter again before the Local Government. In the meantime injury had been done. The point was that it might be argued that in view of co-ordination of various offices of Government it was not necessary to have any expert to represent education. His reply to that was the Secretary to Government was not one who had any practical acquaintance with ducation and it was possible to co-ordinate the work of the Education Department with any other Department. What he wanted was that the officer at the head of the important department should have free and direct access of the head of the administration.

Questioned by Mr. Sly, Mr. De La Fosse said that the last promotion made in the United Provinces from the Provincial to the Indian Educational Service was ten years ago, "Not being the Secretary to the Government I couldn't tell you the reason," witness stated, when asked why there was no other promotion since then.

REASONS WHY D.P. I. SHOULD BE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Sly cross-examined Mr. De La Fosse at length, on the statement that the Director of Public Instruction should be the Secretary to Government. Witness said that at present the head of the department could no longer be a touring officer in view of the increasing work he had to do, his proposal was not at all in conflict with what was laid down in Government of India orders regarding the duties of Inspecting Officers. The Secretary to Government, witness was of opinion, would have rather more than less time to go about and pay a round of visits to people and institutions with which he was in touch.

Mr. Sly:—"Take the Civil Service with which I am better acquainted, there may be many officers who would make excellent commissioners of divisions but who would be unsuited as Secretary to Government."

Witness:—"Such a man would be unsuitable as a director."

In further cross-examiation witness said he did not know of any order which gave the head of a department regular access to the Lieutenant Governor. He did not think the work of the Lieutenant-Governor would be increased if he had to deal with a Secretary from each department. At present time he had some number cases which he would have to deal with them.

FOR SOME CHAIRS HOME MEN REQUIRED.

In reply to Mr. Gokhale witness said he would favourably regard a proposal that for some chairs really distinguished men should be recruited at Home.

In reply to Sir Theodse Morrison, witness stated that if his department were left to himself he would carry out a reorganisation scheme, placing each branch elementary, secondary and technical under a separate director. Mr. De La Fosse pointed out the good deal of waste time and energy that was being spent in the department on very trivial matters. This closed the evidence for the United Provinces.

Mr. M. Crosse Inspector of Schools, Lahore was then co-opted a member of the Commission.

NO RACIAL DISTINCTIONS.

The next witness was Mr. G. A. Wathen who said he was emphatically in favour of appointment by selection. Witness would make no racial distinction and would put all full posts in one category irrespective of whether they were held by Englishmen or Indians. Witness said he would prefer service conditions to a short period of service on a higher salary but without pension. Candidates came out because of the security of service on account of the pension. Englishmen, continued Mr. Watern were shy of being called professors. He would prefer to be called a tutor and lecturer.

NO RESEMBLANCE TO PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Questioned by Mr. Gokhale, witness said he came to India nine years ago as a headmaster. He held the post for five weeks and was then appointed professor. He came out from an English public school of a similar character. But when he got here he found the school bore no resemblance to an English public school, (laughter). Witness told Mr. Ramsay Macdonald that he could not notice any marked difference in college tutors and lecturers trained in England as compared with those trained in India.

COLD WEATHER PROFESSORSHIPS.

There was a large attendance of students and professors from St. Stephens and other colleges of the city when the examination of the Rev. C. F. Andrews was begun. St. Stephens is a State-aided missionary college. Witness in his memorandum said he thought the time had come for the separation of inspectorship from professional posts. "I object very strongly" said Mr. Andrews "to the system of cold weather professorships." He said that as a temporary measure such a scheme might have its value but he thought it would close the posts to men already in the country.

PRIVATE COLLEGES MORE ATTRACTIVE.

To further questions Mr. Andrews said that private colleges gave an attractive freedom which was not found in Government colleges.

Questioned by Sir Murray Hammick witness said he had heard of men who came out to private colleges who were anxious to get into Government employ, what he proposed was that Government colleges should become more and more nationalised. He wished the colleges to remain colleges but hoped that in the course of time they should come under other influences than Government. His suggestion was to abolish the two services, the Indian and Provincial and to recruit the best men irrespective of community to a quite distinct service called "University Service." Salary must be paid according to the post not the person; recruitment must be made not on the method which existed at present, which he considers reactionary, but must be on a different line so that the best men could be got. Witness in his memorandum had said that men who now came out from England to Indian colleges were markedly inferior to those who came out formerly and that they had no enthusiasm for the service.

"I HAVE NO EXPERIENCE OF NORTHERN INDIA."

Sir Murray Hammick told witness: "But in the Presidency College, Madras, that certainly cannot be said of the men. Is there really any ground for this statement?" Witness said that he had seen examining the qualifications of men of previous years and the present time and there was not much, if any, exaggeration in the statement he had made.

Questioned by Mr. Abdur Rahim, witness said that Mr. Rudra was principal of the College for eight years and was doing administrative work quite satisfactorily. In this Province witness found there was a difference in the relations of students and professors in private institutions as compared with those in Government Colleges.

To Mr. Ramsay Macdonald witness said that the system prevailing in Indian Colleges and Universities was distinct from any other system in the world. His ultimate proposal was that appointment to the service was not to be made by a Director of the local Government, but by a Syndicate of qualified and experienced educationalists. Mr. Andrews told Mr. Gokhale that in his experience there had been no friction caused by English professors working under an Indian principal.

The Joint Secretaries informed the members that a meeting of the Commission Section "B" will be held on Saturday, November 28th, at 12-30 p.m., in order to examine Mr. R. A. Gamble, Commissioner, Northern India, Salt Revenue Department.

In reply to a querry by the witness, Lord Islington ruled that papers relating to the evidence of any witness could not be handed in to any member of the Commissioner.

The Commission arose at 6 o'clock.

THE THIEF AND HIS HELP-MATE

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Doran charged Nana Ladka, a Hindu, with housebreaking and theft of a pearl ring as well as gold ornaments worth Rs. 1,475 the property of one Gordhandas Valabhdas a broker.

The accused was defended by Mr. Visawala, pleader.

The complainant who was residing at Khand Bazaar had gone out for a short time on the 11th instant, when he noticed on his return that the door of his room was fastened from within. The matter was reported to the Police and in the course of enquiries into another case the theft were traced to the accused who made a statement which led to the recovery of the stolen articles from a Marwari to whom he had sold them for Rs. 80. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Poona Bhovra the Marwari was next charged with receiving and concealing stolen property. It appeared from the evidence that the Police found the gold ring concealed under a heap of rubbish in the room of the accused. After gold ornaments were found in a box used for containing rubbish. The accused admitted his offence and pleaded for mercy saying he had purchased the article from the first accused for Rs. 84. He had no knowledge, he said, that the ornaments were stolen. The Magistrate, in convicting, the accused, remarked, that had their not been receivers of the accused's type there would be few thefts. In his opinion he was convinced that the accused had guilty knowledge when he purchased the articles. He therefore sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MURPHY MURDER CASE.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27.

In the train murder case, Lyons continuing his evidence said, that Miss Murphy travelled second class alone, she had no servant with her, she had four sovereigns, a ten rupee note, a few rupees, and some loose change. The only jewellery she had was a thin gold muff chain and a silver bangle. When he saw the dead body it was lying on the train on the transverse seat of the compartment, and he noticed the absence of the silver bangle.

Witness continuing said he did not know if anybody had any enmity against Miss Murphy. The position of the body was such that it suggested that the girl must have been murdered in her sleep.

Cross-examined witness said that Miss Murphy was a teacher in the Railway School, Gorakhpur for more than a year, and he felt positive the girl had no love affairs nor was she engaged. She was of a most retiring disposition to the best of his belief. He saw the accused for the first time when called to identify him. Miss Murphy must have had acquaintances in Gorakhpur, but none implying affection. Miss Murphy was a very retiring girl and studious and she was a strong and healthy girl.

Sukhu the accused stated in answer to questions by the Court, that Gopal Das told him to say he had seen the guard sahib murder the memsahib. The constable thrashed him and that was why he said the guard sahib had done the deed. This story was false, he did not see the guard commit murder.

Alfred Burt, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Basti, stated that he was at the Basti Railway Station on the morning of the 4th September when the Gonda train arrived. An Indian came up and addressed them saying:—"I know all about the murder I and three or four other mochees travelling with me saw the guard sahib commit the murder. "The man also said "I did not do it, I did not commit the murder." The accused was the man in question.

Valentine Roberts the guard, gave evidence as to his having noticed Miss Murphy on the train in a second class compartment at Babhanan. He noticed all shutters except one were up, and the one which was down was that which was nearest and next to the bathroom and furthest from the door. He tapped the door on the south side wishing to get the lady to close the north side door He got no answer, so he called out loudly again, and still getting no reply he opened the platform door on the south side and went in, and saw that Miss Murphy had been murdered.

He found the train constable asleep in the third class carriage near the ice vendor's. He took the constable back to this 2nd class, he looked under the seats in the bathroom, etc., and found no one. It was a dark rainy night at Babhanan. He closed the carriage and the body was not disturbed. The carriage was full of blood and the witness got blood stains on his coat when he went into it at Gonda.

The body and the carriage were taken charge of by the Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Peyton. There were no continuous footboards on the brake van, dining car, or postal van, or on the composite first and second class bogey. From the time he left Gorakhpur he did not enter any compartments of the train until he entered the second class at Babhanan.

The communication cord was in perfect order. He was positively certain the murder must have been committed between Gaur and Babhanan and he thought that the venetians must have been raised by the murderer. The train reached Gonda at 1-15 on the 4th September and after showing the blood marks on his coat to Mr. Peyton, and giving his statement and showing all his things he went home.

Examined by the defence he said all stations from Gorakhpur to Gonda were on the south side. He said that guards do not look after the offside doors. He had never seen this man Sukku in his life before this case. He could not explain why he named him as the murderer. He was not a married man.

Mr. Gregory, sub-Permanent Way Inspector, gave evidence as to the finding of various articles on the railway track between Gaur and Badhanan on the morning following the murder. The articles included a birthday book an elementary Trigonmetry and a glove stretcher.

Koorata Nasir Ali, Sub-Inspector, Gonda, stated that then the train arived he saw the compartment in which the murder had been committed. He did not go inside, he saw the body and blood, he then searched the first class carriage adjoining and got a tweed cap in the third class carriage, he found a bundle wrapped in an English blanket. In that was a kookri wrapped in a dirty dhotie (which was produced.)

There were other clothes, also a match box and a small tin of panchunam. Female clothes were found in the bundle. He had the carriage in which the murder was committed cut off and guarded.

Cross-examined witness said, as far as it was possible all passengers arriving from the Basti side were detained for examination at Gonda. Some undoubtedly got away. Passengers in the carriage disowned the ownersip of the bundle when they were questioned and denied all knowledge of the owner.

Examined by the defence he said that to his knowledge Miss Murphy had no money in her name in any bank. Mr. John Mc Kinnon, in charge of the factory at Baikuntpur, give evidence as to leaving his cap behind in the first class carriage and its being returned to him.

Mr. Samson Burke, Night Station Master, Gonda, said he was the first to open the door of the carriage in which the body lay. The girl's throat was cut and from the appearance of the body it appeared to the witness that there had been no struggle. He detached the carriage and handed it over to the charge of the police.

Mr. Peyton, District Traffic Superintentendt, Gonda, and now Assistant Traffic Manager at Gorakhpur, stated that he saw the body of Miss Murphy in the carriage on the morning of the 4th September. He also saw the guard Roberts who showed him some blood marks on his coat.

Babu Coer Da Bahadoor, Station Master at Badhanan stated that on the third September at the time of the arrival of No. 1 Up he came to the platform on account of the murder of the lady in the second class carriage on the train. He saw the carriage in which the murder was committed and in which the body lay.

Guard Roberts and witness went into the carriage. There was nothing in the carriage in the shape of luggage except the bedding under the body and a pair of shoes. Witness got blood stains on his left sleeve. After the train left witness secured a trolley, he went down the line towards Gour, he found a basket and its contents between Gour and Babhanan as well as other articles. The case is proceeding.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CHANGES SANCTIONED IN RELIEF PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Nov. 27.

The following changes have been sanctioned in the programme of relief movements of British and Indian units during the season of 1913-1914:—

British Cavalry.—1st King's Dragoon Guards from Amballo to Lucknow, 8th Hussars from Lucknow to Ambalia.

Royal Horse Artillery.—1st Brigade "Z" Battery from Amballa to England; 2nd Brigade "B" Battery from England to Amballa; 8th Brigade "M" Battery England to Risapur and "Q" Battery England to Sialkot; 10th Brigade "P" and "R" Batteries Meerut to England; 12th Brigade "V" Battery Rawalpindi to Meerut and "W" Battery Sialkot to Meerut.

Royal Field Artillery.—4th Brigade 7th Battery Barrackpore to Secunderabad; 14th Battery Allahabad to Secunderabad and 66th Battery Dinapore to Secunderabad; 1st Brigade 63rd Battery Meerut to Cawnpore, 64th Battery Meerut to Fyzabad and 73rd Battery Bareilly to Lucknow. 6th Brigade 77th Battery Agra to Jhansi, and 79th (Howitzer) Battery Campbellpore to Rawalpindi. 10th Brigade 19th Battery Cawnpore to Meerut, 20th Battery Lucknow to Bareilly and 44th Battery Bellary to Bangalore. 17th Brigade 8th Battery Bangalore to Bellary and 44th Battery Belary to Bengalore. 17th Brigade 10th Battery Secunderabad to Barrackpore, 26th Battery Secunderabad to Allahabad and 92nd Battery Secundarabad to Dinapore. 18th Brigade 59th Battery Hyderabad (Sind) to Lahore Cantonment, 93rd Battery Hyderabad (Sind) to Ferozepore and 94th Battery Karachi to Lahore Cantonment. 21st Brigade 101st and 102nd Batteries England to Hyderabad (Sind) and 103rd Battery England to Karachi. 35th (late 66th) Brigade 12th and 25th Batteries Lahore Cantonment to England and 58th Battery Ferozepore to England.

British Mountain Batteries.—No. 3 Battery from Cairo to Quetta, No. 7 Battery from Quetta to Cairo.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Coast Defence Companies, No. 61 Rangoon to Aden, No. 75 Bombay to Rangoon, and No. 77 Aden to Bombay.

Heavy Batteries.—No. 72 Hongkong to Peshawar, No. 86 Peshawar to Multan and No. 90 Multan to Rangoon.

Inland Companies.—No. 51 Quetta to Allahabad, No. 60 Ferozepore to Quetta, No. 73 Fort Attock to Delhi, No. 74 Delhi to Agra, No. 81 stands fast at Rurki, No. 82 Allahabad to Ferozepore.

British Infantry 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment stands fast at Lebong, 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers Mhow to England, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, England to Subathu Jutogh, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers Jubbulpore to Fort William, 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers Chakrata to Lucknow and 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment Lahore Cantonment to Peshawar, 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry Tientsin to Quetta, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment Fyzabad to Kamptee, 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers Karachi to Hyderabad, 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment Bareilly to Meiktila, 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers Quetta to England, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment Shewebo to Chaubattia, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment Amballa to Lahore Cantonment, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment Mauritius to Mhow, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment Subathu Jutogh to Quetta, 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment Egypt to Chakrata, 2nd Battalion Black Watch, (Royal Highlanders) Fort William to Bareilly, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry Kirkee to Ahmednagar, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment Quetta, Mauritius, Durban, 2nd Battalion Royal North Lancashire Regiment Poona to Bangalore, 2nd Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment Peshawar to Mooltan, 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment Aden to England, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment Hyderabad to Jubbulpore, 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry Lucknow to Umballa, 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders Bangalore to Poona, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles Kamptee to Aden, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment Chaubattia to Fyzabad.

Indian Cavalry.—2nd Lancers Saugor to Delhi, 4th Cavalry Fyzabad to Bareilly, 11th Lancers Delhi to Saugor, 12th Cavalry Allahabad to Fyzabad, 15th Cavalry stands fast at Lucknow, 17th Cavalry Bareilly to Allahabad, 23rd Cavalry Quetta to Lahore Cantonment, 28th Light Cavalry Multan to Quetta, 37th Lancers Lahore Cantonment to Multan.

Indian Mountain Batteries.—No. 23 Battery Nowshera to Abbottabad, No. 28 Battery Bannu to Abbottabad, No. 29 Battery Abbottabad to Bannu.

Sappers and Miners.—No. 1 Sappers and Miners Rurki to Peshawar, No. 3 Sappers and Miners Peshawar to Rurki, No. 4 Sappers and Miners Rawalpindi to Rurki, No. 6 Sappers and Miners Rurki to Rawalpindi, No. 17 3rd Sappers and Miners Quetta to Kirkee, No. 19 Sappers and Miners Kirkee to Quetta.

Indian Infantry.—3rd Brahmans Singapore to Nowgong, 5th Light Infantry Nowgong to Singapore, 8th Rajputs Hongkong to Secunderabad, 10th Jats Hyderabad (Sind) to Jhansi, 17th Infantry Manipur Kohima to Lucknow, 18th Infantry Aden to Dera Ismail Khan, 19th Punjabis Chakdara Dargai to Quetta, 20th Infantry Jhelum to Poona, 24th Punjabis Bannu to Nowshera, 29th Puujabis Chaman to Hyderabad (Sind), 30th Punjabis Jhansi to Delhi, 31st Punjabis Fort Sandeman to Multan, 23rd Punjabis Delhi to Bannu, 38th Dogras Nowshera to Malkand, 40th Pathans Alipore to Hongkong, 51st Sikhs Peshawar to Chakradara Dargai, 53rd Sikhs Jubbulpore to Kohat, 56th Punjabi Rifles Kohat to Samana, 57th Vaughan's Rifles Quetta to Chaman, 59th Scende Rifles Hamana to Jubbulpore, 69th Punjabis Malakand to Jhelum, 72nd Punjabis Dera Ismail Khan to Peshawar, 74th Punjabis Lucknow to Hongkong, 75th Carnatic Infantry Fort William to Secunderabad, 79th Carnatic Infantry Aurangabad to Rangoon, 80th Carnatic Infantry Rangoon to Bhamo, 92nd Punjabis Mandalay to Fort William, 109th Infantry Secunderabad to Aden, 113th Infantry Deesa to Dibrugarh Buksa Duar, 114th Mahrattas Dibrugarh Buksa Duar to Alipore, 123rd Outram's Rifles Bhamo to Manipore, Kohima, 126th Baluchistan Infantry Hongkong to Fort Sandeman, 127th Maluch Light Infantry Poona to Karachi, 130th Baluchis Multan to Aurangabad, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles Dharmsala to Chitral, 2nd Battalion 6th Gurkhas Rifles Chitrai to Abbottabad.

Pioneer Battolions.—12th Pioneers Kirkee to Quetta, 23rd Sikh Pioneer Amballa to Lahore Cantonment, 32nd Sikh Pioneers Sialkot to Amballa, 48th Pioneers Allahabad to Kirkee, 64th Pioneers Secunderabad to Mandalay, 107th Pioneers Jhansi to Meerut, 121st Pioneers Quetta to Jhansi, 128th Pioneers Meerut to Allahabad.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

ST. ANDREWS MEDALS.

The local golf course was very dry and hard on Wednesday and Thursday mornings when the St. Andrew's Gold and Silver Medals were competed for, conditions being over eighteen holes. The Gold Medal is presented to the competitor making the best scratch return in the senior class and the Silver Medal in the junior class. As a result of the first days play England made a very fine return of 38 for the nine holes which was five strokes better than any one else, Nicholson coming second on the list with 43. England played brilliant golf and was marvellously accurate on the greens, holing out a number of long putts and seldom taking more than one putt on any green. He started with a four to the first hole and after a five to the second took the next two in four each. At the eighteenth he was 31 and with a three and a four was round in 38. Nicholson played a steady round of 43. On the second day England went all to pieces and failed to get within eleven strokes of his first day's score. He started well with a four and was close up to the second green in two but took six to hole out. Another four at the third was steady but then he got into trouble and took seven to three out of the next four holes, making a number of bad strokes going to the seventh and eventually completing the course in 49. Nicholson on the contrary improved in his play and was round in one stroke less than on the first day and but for weakness on the green was playing very well. He won the Gold Medal with a score of 85 for the 18 holes which was one stroke less than England's score.

In the Junior class for the Silver Medal Mckee, with a very good round of 44 led after the first day and although he took 55 on the second morning he won the Medal as most of the other competitors in this class made no return, the only other card being sent in by Talbot.

Nicholson and Mckee. also tied for the handicap prize with net scores of 87. The following are the results:—

GOLD MEDAL.

M. F. Nicholson	43	42	85
R. D. England	38	49	87
E. E. Coombs	45	43	88
F. Kidson	47	47	94
J. R. Landon	46	48	94

SILVER MEDAL.

W. G. Mckee	44	55	99
G. W. Talbott	46	55	101

HANDICAP COMPETITION.

M. F. Nicholson	85	plus 2	87
W. G. Mckee	99	—12	87
E. E. Coombs	88	scr.	88
F. Kidson	94	— 6	88
J. R. Landon	94	— 4	90
R. D. England	87	plus 4	91
G. W. Talbot	101	—10	91

TO-MORROWS YACHT RACING PROGRAMME.

Tom Tit at 3-10—Ctee. Vessel—Tucker Beacon Port P. & O. "B." Buoy Port. Ctee. Vessel.

B. 3-20—Ctee. Vessel N. Karanja Port Red buoy Butcher Island W. N. W. Port N. Karanja Sttd. Ctee. Vessel.

Metre at 3-30—Ctee. Vessel N. Karanja Port Tucker Beacon Port Ctee. Vessel N. Karanja Ctee. Vessel.

A. 3-40 at—Ctee. Vessel Sunk Rock Port S. Karanja Port N. Karanja Port Ctee. Vessel.

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of St. Xavier's High School took place yesterday evening in the school building when a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution witnessed the function. Mr. Justice Heaton, the Vice Chancellor of the University presided, and the most prominent among those present were Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Rao Bahadur and Mrs. Setalvad, Mr. Hussein Tyabjee, and Dr. D'Monte.

The proceedings were opened by Rev. Fr. Munding, S. J. who on rising, read the annual report of the institution for the year 1913. The Chairman after distributing the prizes, said that it afforded him the greatest pleasure to be present on an occasion like the present and thanked the management for conferring the honour on him. His heartiest congratulations were due to those successful students whose year's hard labour had so well merited them their coveted prizes. He went on to observe that the object of education was twofold: to impart knowledge no less than to develop character. The latter in his estimation, was the more essential of the two; and in this point, he was gratified to notice, the institution was not lacking. Mr. Hussein B. Tyabjee then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman which was carried by acclamation.

At the conclusion of the prize-giving the students Institution staged a drama entitled "Alfred the Great" which was cleverly gone through and highly appreciated by the audience.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar).

DHARAMSEY DAYAL *v.* CHATURBHUJ DAYAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff and asked for a rule nisi for a Receiver and injunction and interim Receiver.

One Dayal Vallabhdas died a few months ago leaving the plaintiff and the defendant as his heirs. The entire estate worth about Rs. 16,000 came into the defendant's hands. The defendant sat at the Pedhi (firm) and there made friends with one Meghji Lakhmidas. The defendant has applied for Letters of Administration and the plaintiff was afraid that after getting these Letters of Administration, the defendant with the help of the old partner Meghji Lakhmidas would squander the estate. The defendant also wanted certain ornaments belonging to the estate. This case arose out of a suit between the partners of the deceased father's firm, in which a consent decree was made and the partner's share was settled for Rs. 12,500. To prevent any waste by the defendant, Mr. Davar asked for a rule nisi for Receiver and injunction. His Lordship granted a rule nisi and appointed Mr. R. D. Sethna an interim Receiver.

Solicitors for plaintiff: Nadirsha and Darasha.

HINDU WIDOW'S MAINTENANCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar).

JIJABAI *v.* RAMBHAN JANKORJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff in support of a notice of motion of 21st Nov. 1913.

Mr. Jayakar appeared for the defendants to show cause against the notice of motion.

The notice of motion was for interim maintenance. The plaintiff is the widow of a member of the joint Hindu family of which the defendants are also members. The widow has filed a suit for maintenance. A postponement was asked for in this suit by the defendants in chambers on the ground that they had filed another similar suit at Nasik. The right to maintenance was not denied by the defendants. Ultimately, by consent of the parties his Lordship ordered that a sum of Rs. 60 should be paid by the defendants to the plaintiff for her maintenance every month; arrears also to be paid from September. The plaintiff to be allowed to stay in the family house in Bombay. Costs were made costs in the cause.

Solicitors: S. Tyabji for the plaintiff; F. Pavri for defendants.

AUCTION-PURCHASER'S DEFAULT.

FAILS TO PAY UP THRICE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

MEGHJI VALLABHDAS V. LUXMAN JAIRAM AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff in this suit is the mortgagee, under a deed of mortgage of the 15th June 1906, of certain properties situated at Parel. The defendants are the heirs of Jairam Raghunath, one of the original mortgagors, and of Rowji, the brother of Jairam.

The consideration for the mortgage was the sum of Rs. 21,000 advanced by the plaintiff to the defendants. The mortgagors having failed to pay the mortgage-money with interest, the plaintiff put up four of the properties mortgaged to him for sale and sold the same on 26th August 1910, for Rs. 21,000 to the first defendant, who became the auction-purchaser. He, however, not having the full amount of the earnest-money, paid only Rs. 2,500, promising to pay the balance on the completion of the sale.

It was thereafter arranged between the plaintiff and the first defendant that the former should extend the time for the completion of the sale and that the latter should, in the meantime, pay interest to the plaintiff on the balance of the purchase-money at the rate of 13½ per cent. per annum, giving as a security to the plaintiff by way of equitable mortgage the second mortgage created in his (the first defendant's) favour by some of his co-partners of their right, title and interest in the properties comprised in the first mortgage to the plaintiff.

The first defendant having a second time failed to complete the purchase, the properties were again put up for sale by public auction, and, as there was no purchaser at the sale, they were again bought up by the first defendant. But the latter proved a defaulter for the third time and the properties were again put up for sale and finally bought by one Ramji Keshowji for the sum of Rs. 14,500.

After giving credit to the first defendant for the said amount and the amount of the deposit already paid to the plaintiff, a sum of Rs. 7,203 is now due to the plaintiff which has not been paid. The plaintiff prays that he may be authorized to realize the said amount by selling the remaining immoveable properties mortgaged by the defendants 2-9 by way of second mortgage.

MORTGAGORS AND SALE PROCEEDS.

All the defendants, except the first, third and seventh, have filed a joint written statement in which they state that the plaintiff's claim under the first mortgage amounted to only Rs. 17,000 and not Rs. 21,000, and that he, having sold four of the properties for the sum of Rs. 21,000, was now liable to account to the mortgagors for the sale-proceeds. The claim under the second mortgage amounted to about Rs. 6,100, so that, after paying off the total claim of Rs. 23,100 from the sale proceeds, the balance payable under the second mortgage would be only about Rs. 2,500. The defendants contend that they ought to have an opportunity of redeeming the mortgaged property.

The third and seventh defendants, who are father and son, submit that the mortgaged property belonged to their ancestor, Rowji, who was separated from his brother Jairam. The said Jairam and his descendants had, therefore, no interest whatsoever in the mortgaged properties.

The plaintiff, they alleged, was fully paid off long before he put up the properties for sale. He, however, instead of crediting the amount paid to him to the mortgage account, credited the same to the account of Jairam, at the instance of his son Luxman (the first defendant), who was the only person responsible for all the transactions that had taken place.

CONSPIRACY ALLEGED.

They submit that the sale was absolutely unnecessary and was the result of a conspiracy between the plaintiff and Luxman to defraud them who were the real owners. Rowji Keshowji, the auction-purchaser was nothing more than a mere nominee of the plaintiff. The second mortgage, too, was obtained by Laxman fraudulently and without any consideration, and is void so far as they (the third and seventh defendants) are concerned. They submit, therefore, that the suit, so far as it seeks to realise the alleged second mortgage, should be dismissed.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. R. J. Mody appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Haveliwala and Mr. J. Mehta appeared for the third and seventh defendants.

Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Gupte appeared for the tenth defendant.

The other defendants were not represented by counsel.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Patell and Ezekiel.

Solicitors for the third and seventh and tenth defendants: Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal; G. H. Dalal and D. J. Mantri.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

MOST DISINGENOUS PETITION.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar).

GOPULBAI *v.* LADOOBAI ALIAS JINKIBAI.

This was a petition for Letters of Administration made by the petitioner Gokulbai, of the property and estate of Vasudeo Laxman Rege, a Sheriff's Bailiff residing in Kandewandi Lane.

The petition stated that the deceased Vasudeo Laxman Rege died on 27th January, 1912. He died intestate and left property within the town and island of Bombay. The deceased left a widow, one daughter named Ladovbai and one infant daughter Gulabbai. The said Gulabbai is the daughter's daughter of the petitioner and the petitioner represented her as her guardian. The widow died in September 1913 and the petitioner submitted that the minor daughter Gulabbai alone was entitled to the whole of the said deceased Vasudeo's estate. Another daughter of the deceased named Ladoobai, by a predeceased wife, was paid a substantial sum in addition to marriage presents and other presents given to her by her deceased father during his life-time. This sum was given to her, the petitioner alleged, in full discharge and settlement of her prospective rights as daughter. The widow of the deceased left a will and appointed certain executors and gave certain directions in regard to her property. The petitioner alleged that she acted for some time according to the wishes and directions of her daughter's executors but ultimately she found out that the will was void, Then she instructed her solicitors to claim the estate on behalf of the minor daughter Gulabbai; the executors set the Administrator General in motion and at present the Administrator General was in charge of all the estate and effects left by the said deceased. The petitioner submitted that as grand-mother and guardian of the said minor Gulabbai who was the heir to the deceased she would be able to administer the estate without extra costs etc. She was a fit and proper person in perference to the Administrator-General The assets were worth nearly Rs. 10,000. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that Letters of Administration may be granted to her for the benefit and use of her minor grand-daughter Gulabbai.

To this petition, Ladoobai, the eldest daughter of the deceased and widow of Balkrishna Anant Patki, filed a caveat. In her affidavit she stated that she opposed the grant of Letters of Administration to the petitioner Gokulbai. She was afraid that the estate if it came in the hands of the petitioner might be wholly wasted, particularly because the petitioner was an illiterate woman having no means of her own. Besides she had a share in the estate and she was afraid that both her share and the share of the minor would be frittered away by the petitioner. She was willing to act as guardian of the minor and if the petitioner did not consent to this the Administrator-General might be appointed. The Administrator-General should pay her, own share in the estate and the other be deposited with him in the name of the minor for her benefit and use. The caveator, therefore prayed that Letters of Administration should not be granted to the petitioner. Mr. Desai and Mr. Taraporevala appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Talyarkham and Mr. Chitre appeared for the caveator.

"COMPLETE IGNORANCE AND INADVERTENCE."

His Lordship while dismissing the petition made some observations. His Lordship said that his order of 10th June appointing the petitioner to apply for Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased was made in complete ignorance and inadvertance of what had gone before. The caveatrix was married when the father died. The minor daughter was solely entitled to the estate. Gokulbai, the grand-mother was in possession of the estate and refused to obey the Courts order. She did not deposit any security and by the order of 3rd March 1913, the Administrator-General was ordered to take possesion of the estate. Both the petitioner and her solicitors declined to obey the Court's order. His Lordship was unable to understand their grounds of reasistance. contempt proceedings were taken both against the petitioner and Smetham Byrne and Co., on 7th April 1913. The estate was recorded only under threat of commital, the petitioner had no property of any kind. She was not honest and she presented a most disingreuons petition suppressing all material facts. The existence of the sister (caveatrix) was quite ignored by her. His Lordship would never have made his order of 10th June, if he had realised Gokulbhai's identity. The effect of grauting Letters to her would be that the estate would be frittered away and nothing would be left for the minor on her attaining majority. It was fortunate that citation was served on the elder sister and a caveat put in; otherwise Letters of Administration would have been queetly obtained by the petitioner. Such a petition ought never to have been presented to the Court. It was the duty of all all responsible parties to put in material facts. His Lordship cancelled the order of 10th June and dismised the petition. Costs of the caveatrix to be paid by the petitioner. On her failure to pay the costs liberty to apply in Chamber's to get the costs out of the minor's estate. Administrator-General, if necessary, to apply for Letters of Administration.

Solicitors:—Smetham, Byrne & Co., for the petitioner.

Sabnis and Goregaonkar for the caveatrix.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

SUIT AGAINST RALLI BROTHERS DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

A. E. GUANCOPULO *v.* MESSRS. RALLI BROS.

The plaintiff was employed by the defendant firm and he served them for a period of 17 years and gave the defendants entire satisfaction. About the year 1903, the plaintiff alleges that he was dismissed by the defendants wrongfully and out of sheer malice. The plaintiff then went to Europe and returned to Bombay in 1910. Thereupon he made attempts to obtain employment with Messrs. Fett and Co. They made enquiries of the defendant firm as to the plaintiff's character and they were informed by the defendants that the plaintiff had been dismissed for infringing one of the office regulations. This the plaintiff says was quite untrue and on his asking the defendants what particular regulation he had infringed, they were unable to mention any. The plaintiff says that with a view to further vilify the plaintiff the defendants sent round a circular instructing their office staff and others dealing with them not to have any dealings with the plaintiff. They further warned their employees and other persons that they would dismiss those having anything to do with the plaintiff and to have no business connections with any person dealing with the plaintiff. As a result of this action of the defendants, the plaintiff had failed to obtain any employment for the last three years and had been unable to carry on his business as a broker. The plaintiff alleged that he had suffered at least Rs. 15,000 as loss and damages and he claimed this amount from the defendants.

The defendants contended that they were fully within their rights in dismissing the plaintiff. He was so dismissed because he was found to have been gambling. The plaintiff had not at the time complained of wrongful dismissal. He had admitted his fault and had begged for a gratuity and a free passage to Europe which were given him. The gratuity paid to him was £210 equivalent to six months' salary. In the year 1907 the defendants gave a certificate to the plaintiff. In that year the plaintiff had been guilty of threats of personal violence to the senior member of the defendant's firm in consequence of which Police Court proceedings were taken. These were abandoned on the plaintiff's urgent entreaty and apology. The plaintiff had been further paid £310 by the defendants' London office. The defendants denied the fact of the circular and said that the plaintiff had been throughout generously treated by them. They said that the suit was vexatious.

Mr. Vachha and Mr. S. R. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jardine, with the Advocate-General and Mr. Weldon, appeared for the defendants.

At the hearing the evidence was confined to the fact of the circular, all other points having been given up by the plaintiff.

After going into the evidence his Lordship delivered judgement. His Lordship said he could not understand plaintiff's object in bringing a suit like that; in which he had made serious allegations against a well-known firm of merchants in Bombay. The attempt made by the plaintiff to prove that a circular had been sent round by the defendants had signally failed. His Lordship was satisfied that there was no such circular. And even if there was one, such a circular, in his Lordship's opinion, would be perfectly justifiable for the defendants to send round, in order to warm members of their staff.

The plaintiff had been treated by the defendants with conspicuous generosity; an instead of reciprocating this conduct, the defendant had behaved in a manner not befitting a gentleman. And his conduct had culminated in what his Lordship could not help characterizing as a very stupid suit. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Dubash and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Little and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A GIRL THROTTLED TO DEATH.

SENTENCE REDUCED IN APPEAL.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MANSUK KANTIC *v* KING-EMPEROR.

In this case the accused was charged with an offence of murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to death by Mr. C. C. Dutt, Acting Sessions Judge of Dhulia.

The facts of the case are these:—The deceased Putali aged about 3 years was the daughter of Chindu and Parvate. They had one other child, an infant in arms. On the 12th August 1913, which was the market day, Parvati left her two children at home and went to sell parched gram in the market. About 3 p.m., Chindu brought them over to her and proceeded to the fish market. Putali was old enough to walk but could not talk well. After a little while Parvati did not see her near about. The girl wandered away towards their home. The accused tempted her with pieces of cocoanut and roasted gram and decoyed her outside the village. Three persons saw Putali and the accused together. Banki a little girl of 8 went to Parvati and told her that a black-faced man had taken her girl away in the direction of the water-mill. Parvati left the market, and began looking for the child. There was an immediate rumour of this in the bazar, and Magori, a girl of 12, related to the deceased, went and informed Shindu in the fish market. Chindu also went out to look for his daughter. The water-mill was in the direction of Shirud and people were saying that the girl had been taken that way. Chindu and Parvati searched without any success. Chindu complained to the Shahada police. At midnight the police found the accused crouching in the cotton crops in a field near the Shirud road. He was taken to the *chavdi* on suspicion. At first he protested his innocence and gave no information. But during the next day he changed his mind and took the police and *panchas* to a field not far from the water-mill and the Shirud road. There in the midst of high maize crops he pointed out the dead body of Putali. It had on a pair of silver wristlets and silver anklets and wore a necklace. Chindu and Parvati identified the body to be that of Putali. The body was sent to the doctor for *post mortem* examination and the accused arrested. The accused was sent to the Magistrate but did not confess.

The accused denied that he was seen with Putali. He said that he was in the market that day selling brooms and had his own little girl aged three with him. He sent the girl away with her mother and was proceeding to his village of Maloni, when the police who bore him a grudge seized him. He never decoyed or killed Putali and never pointed out Putali's corpse.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

Their Lordships reduced the sentence of death to that of transportation for life. Mr. Justice Shah after hearing the arguments of Mr. Kane, pleader for the accused, in the course of his judgment said that there were certain obscure points in connection with the murder and that the apparent motive, the theft of the ornaments, was not borne out by the evidence, as all the ornaments were found on the corpse of the deceased. His Lordship further remarked that the ends of justice would be satisfied by reducing the sentence, of death to one of transportation for life.

Mr. P. V. Kane appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CREAM HAWKER'S SECOND TRIAL.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Special Jury.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* NARAYAN JADAVJI.

Yesterday at the resumed sitting of the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, presided over by Mr. Justice Beaman, Narayan Jadavji (20) a hawker in cream, who was committed to the Sessions by Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of murdering one Anandji Coorji, a rival hawker, by stabbling him with a knife in the neck in the early morning of the 15th September, in Ardeshir Dadi Street, Khetwady, was placed before another special jury. The prisoner was tried by a special jury on Monday and Tuesday, but that jury returned a divided verdict, six of them being in favour of acquittal and his Lordship being unable to accept the verdict discharged the jury and ordered this fresh trial. The facts of the case were fully reported in the "Chronicle" when the case was heard by the former jury.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Advocate-General, with Mr. Dhurandhar instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown and Mr. G. G. Nadkarni defended the accused.

The Advocate-General having to attend the Credit Bank enquiry this morning the Court sat itll 8 p.m. (S.T.), to finish the case.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty unanimously and prayed for mercy.

The accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 28TH NOV. 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Examination of Witnesses (in Chambers.)

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 Payne & Co In Re The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Dossabhai Ardeshir Cama and anr Patell & Ez J. O. 1st Nov. 1913 Mehta and D Part Heard 21st Nov. 1913 Mansukhlal J H & Co Payne & Co Matubhai J and M J A Valles Daphtary F and D Dikshit and P Little and Co.

For Further directions and costs on Acting Assistant Commissioner's Report (in Court.)

882-08—Captain & V. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Furdunji Ardeshir Curtsetji Furdunji and ors. Un. P & P Mater J & M Sh M & H.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

221-13—Payne and Co. Hafizboo widow v. Ranchordas Dharsi and ors. Little and Co. Partheard.

621-13—Jam. R. and D. Ramkissondas Gopaldas v. Shyamlal Mohanlal Madu K. and C.

336-13—Mulla and M., Minocher Merwanji Pavri and anr. v. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy and Co. a firm and ors., Wadia G. and Co.

79-13—Judah and S. (For a pauper), Manaji Jagannath Bhatkar v. Laxman Ramji Bhatkar and ors., Purmanand and Co. (For a pauper), Smetham B. and Co.

1180-13—Jamsetji R. and D., Raghunath Premaji & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayen Parbhulal, Edgolow G. W. and Co.

783-12—Judah S., Balaji Dhondiba Dhore and anr. v. Pandooji Rowji Dhore and ors., Jamsetji R. and D.

51-13—Mulla and M., Messrs. Khimji Meghji a firm v. Jamnabai widow and anr., Dastur and Co.

509-11—Ardashir H. D. and Co., Esmail Molla and anr. v. Haji Abdul Latiff Mahomed Habib Suffeney and ors., Pestonji R. K. and Co., Little and Co., Payne and Co.

230-13—Khanderao L. and M., Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Hussein, Manecklal and Co.

234-13—Man. J. H. and Co., Sonoo Pamji Khopkar and ors. v. Luxmon Pamji and ors., Ty. D. and Co., Dubash and Co.

259-13—Dikshit and Pur.. Shajmal Magnaji v. Janardhan Balkrishna and Co., Sabnis and Co.

306-13—Dastur and Co., Hathibhai Culbhanji v. Yosef Poonja and anr., Mach. K. and C. Motichand and D.

132-13—G. P. D'Cunha, Krishna Ramji and ors. v. Essaji Moosaji Jahingir & S.

342-13—Nadersha and D., Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Rahim Jusub, Shroff D. and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

17-13—Patell & Ez. Mehji Vallabhdas v Laxuman Jahiram and ors. Shamrao M. and H. G. H. Dalal D. J. Mantri Part heard.

170-12 Bick. M R & Co., Ramratton Ramkissondas & ors. Bishandyal Ceoverlal Agarwalla Tyabji D & Co.

49-13—Shamrao M. and H. Mistri Tricam Luxumon v Jhaverchand Naranji and ors. Mehta and D.

454-12—Dastur & Co Noor Mahomed Sachidina v Abdul Rasool Bhalu and ors Payne & Co. Matubhai J & M Little & Co.

489-12—Payne and Co A. M. Jeewanji & Co a firm v The Bombay & Hujaz Steam Navigation Co of India Ld Bicknell M. R. & Co.

170-13—Judah & S Shivji Lingoo Jaya & anr v Ramchandra Keshav Pujari Mulla & M.

87-12—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v Khimji Dhamji Manecklal and T.

O. S. 157-12—Judah & S Jehangir G & B Sunhabai Widow and ors. v Solomon David Pezarkar & ors Shamrao M & H Patel & Ez.

736-13—Patell and E. R D Sethna v Wamon Balaji Jehanjir G & B.

971-12—Nadirshaw & D Dadabhai Framji Oliaji v Jamsetji Framji Kharas and ors Pestonji R. K. and Co., Bhimji and Co., Jehangir M. and S.

147-13—Madhowji K & C Devji Kanji v. Morarji Chaturbhuj and anr Patell and Ez. Mirza M and M.

904-13—Jam R. & D. A. Abdoolally Bros. a firm v. Mahomedally Rajabally & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

O. S. 791-13—Kanga and S. Hassonally Moledina v B. N. Lang and others Raghavaya N. and Co. Sham Rao M. & H.

109-13—Motichand and D. Muncherji Byramji v Limji Nowroji Bavaji Pestonji R. K. and Co.

277-13—Motichand and D. Sakinabai and ors. v. Noorbhoy Abdulhussein and ors. Payne and Co.

125-06—Nanu H. and Co., Mulji Maridas v. Lalji Umersey and ors. Little and Co., Nanu H. and Co.,

806-13—Crawford B & Co John Martin v. Charles Harry Rogers and anr. Ardeshir H D Co.

1015-13—Jam. R & D Ahmed Azam Hoosein Mansoor v. Mogal Haideralli Gulam Husein D J Mantri.

BACK TO GAOL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Dawoo Luxman with the theft of Rs. 1-4-0, belonging to one Luxmon Pandoo.

It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday the complainant was going to catch a ferry steamer at Modi Bunder, when the accused removed a bundle containing cash from underneath the complainant's waistcloth.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and, as he had previous conviotions aganist him, was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A DANGEROUS DOG.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazee charged one Pragji Cooverji with negligently omitting to take proper precautions with a dog in his possession to guard against probable danger to human life.

The evidence showed that some days ago the accused's dog bit a person and the accused was therefore ordered by the police to chain the animal. He however failed to do so and the dog again bit a girl on Wednesday.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 35.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ACT.

It is notified in the "Gazette" that under the provisions of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Bom. VI of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the possession of the following qualifications shall, entitle a person to be registered thereunder:—The holder of a Diploma or certificate granted by the King Edward Hospital Medical School at Indore, declaring him to be qualified to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery or to be qualified for the duties of a Military Assistant Surgeon, hospital assistant or sub-assistant surgeon, Fellow, Member and Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.

VACCINATION IN HYDERABAD (SIND.)

The following Notification appeared in yesterdays "Government Gazette":—

Pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Bombay District Vaccination Act, 1892 (Bom. I of 1892), notice is hereby given that it is the intention of Government to bring into force the said Act in the Municipal District of Hyderabad in the Hyderabad District on the 1st day of January 1914.

Any suggestions or objections submitted to the Secretary to Government in the General Department, Bombay, not later than one week before the date specified above will be received and considered by the Governor in Council.

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Prospectus and List of former successes may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary. 356

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That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition, nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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is different to the dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting—wanting more value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees that they used to The dentist who progresses must move with the times—he must satisfy the popular demand, His work must be painless, artistic, and lasting; the materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time, his

FEES MUST BE MODERATE

hence Dr. Boyes revised list of charges as under:—

Perfectly Painless Extraction Rs. 3.

Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.

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Partial Sets from Rs. 10 upwards.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27th
S.S. Caledonia — Dowell — Calcutta October 18

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27th

S.S. Sardar	Weeks	Busreh etc.	
S.S. Dumra	Burbridge	Busreh via Karachi	
S.S. Kyhfels	Frisins	New York	& Philadelphia
S.S. Pentakota	Stewart	Zanzibar	
B. I. M. S. Hardinge	Comdr.	Hamilton	Mauritius

The following vessel began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer — Caledonia — for London

S.S. Caledonial:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Caledonia, 3,429 tons Captain S. R. Dowell, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, which port she had left on October 18th with a cargo of coal and tea.

S.S.Kybfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Kybfels, 3,158 tons, Captain C. Frisins, sailed on Thursday for New York and Philadelphia, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Pentakota:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain W. T. Stewart, sailed on Thursday for Zanzibar, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

The Ellerman Line s.s. Trafford Hall, outward bound sailed from Naples on the 22nd November.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Salsette, with the homeward Mails of the 22nd instant, arrived Aden at 1 p.m., on Wednesday the 26th idem.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mooltan, with the outward Mails of the 21st instant, passed Suez at 11 a.m., on Thursday the 27th idem.

THURSDAY November 27th 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A.	Culina	Farquharsen	M. M. & Co
B.	Hidalgo	Harbore	J. F. & Co
C. & K.	Arcadia	Barcham	P. & C. S. N. & Co
D & E.	Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & Co
F.	Tuticorinmoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
M.	Intombi	Jackman	T. M. & Co
K.	Penang Maru	Muraiin	N. Y.
N.	Stratnvan	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	India	Talbot	P. & C. S. N. Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Spitzfels	Krippner	W. & A G & Co
2.	Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Persia	Nerlo	A. L. S. N. & Co
4.	Crewe Hall	Davies	A. L. N. & Co
5.	Anatolia	Nelson	W. & A. G. & Co
6.	Clan Gordon	Walker	J. F & Co
8.	Gablong	Gilhuber	A. L. S. N. & Co
9.	Scharzfels	Stovelen	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11.	Neidenfels	Heckel	T. M. & Co
13.	Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
15.	Ekbatana	Krieger	W. & A G. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Achilbster	Gantier	W. & A. G. & Co
Birkenfels	Marliar	W. & A. G. & Co
Bowarka	Maxon	M. M. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & C. S. N. Co
Glenclung	Taylor	T. M. & Co
Gowanburn	Wynd	W & A G. & Co
Galavale	Scearf	A. Y & Co
Hoscines	Pa	T. M. & Co
Heim	Ariksen	F. F. C. & Co
Havildar	Dakershott	T. M & Co
Imani	Lyons.	
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Ismaila	Hoolgson	M. M. & Co
Kaudier	Smith	D. M. Khandwant.
Kellia	Wilson	W. & A. G. & Co
Khosrou	Hannan.	T. M. & Co
Kt. of the Thistle	Baker	T. M. & Co
Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co
Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Okara	Downing	M. & Co.
Pass	Bamber	M. M. & Co
	Burger	A. G. & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottima	W. & A. G. & Co
Sangtoria	Ward	A. Y. & Co
Sildra	Beyn	Bombay & Co
Saint Feelans	Sutherland	P. & O. S. N & Co
Santula	Robertson	M. M. & Co
Ujina	Hill	M. M. & Co

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Delicious Medicated Badam Pak.

This Brain Tonic Badam Pak contains, almonds, pistaches, safron, Sarasparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Piles, Impurity, and Poorness of Blood, Nervousness, Brain Fag, General Debility, etc. It is a best Brain Refreshing Tonic in this season. Ans. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 11 ounces) and Rs. 2-4-0 for 4 seers' tin. Postage extra.

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This food-medicine is composed of milk, salep, safron, sarsaparilla and many marvellous indigenous drugs. It radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Piles, Impurity of Blood Nervous and General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Fistula and all Skin Diseases. Efficacious in this season. Re. 1 for Bombay seer, (11 ounces) Rs. 2 and As. 4 for 3 seers tin. Postage extra.

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BOMBAY.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

DIFFICULTY OF FINDING CAPITAL.

LORD GOSCHEN ON THE DEMAND FOR MONEY.

THE SLUMP IN DIAMONDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The general impression is that the Bank of England standard rate of discount will now remain at 5 per cent. over the end of the year. It is to be hoped that this will prove the case, though it must be remembered that if London has eased a little, such is not the case in all centres. In the meanwhile the great ones in the world of finance are talking. Below I give some remarks made by Lord Goschen, the able son of a very distinguished father, who has just been elected President of the Institute of Bankers. Lord St. Davids, one of the most successful financiers of the day also uttered words of great importance at the meeting of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company. He pointed out the difficulty of readily finding money to finance the great schemes that are in hand all over the world, and pointed out that so far as Argentina is concerned a slackening of pace must be looked for during the next two years or so. This is well enough; slackening there may be in Argentina, for that country has gone the pace pretty rapidly during the past few years. But what about other quarters? The big financial houses are committed to great schemes in all directions and as in the case of the European navies, it is impossible to take a holiday or even slacken the pace to any great extent. Of the Mexican trouble which hangs heavily on the Market I scarcely care to speak, so much may happen between now and the time this letter will appear in print.

There has been practically nothing doing in what is known as the Gilt-Edge Market, while Home Rail have been among the dullest departments of a singularly dull House. American Rails have been but a reflection of Wall Street, where business is clogged by the anxious strain of the Mexican crisis, to say nothing of the effect of the great anti-trust agitation that grows stronger and stronger, and may develop into an unreasoning revolt against great corporations of any kind. It was impossible for Canadian Pacifics to escape the depressing influences that surrounded them, but plenty of buyers came in at the comparatively low level of 228 to which they fell, and a recovery of three to four points has taken place. Wonderful reports of the grain movements came over from Canada and not the least satisfactory feature is the excellent prices that farmers are getting for their produce. Foreign railways generally have been dull and sagging markets.

THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

The land settlement proposals put forward by the Chartered Company have not met with much favour. This is not surprising; not because the proposals are bad, for in any case they are only an outline; but because much had been expected by an over-optimistic Market, so depressed on general matters, that optimism on one subject could not stand the strain of the slightest check. The Company are themselves largely to blame, for having rather overdone the matter in the press during the past few weeks. Rhodesians generally were affected by the dullness of Charterеds. Practically all other Markets were week and dull, though in some cases, notably in oil shares, an early attempt was made to fight the sagging tendency. Diamond shares have been so depressed that I have thought it worth while to devote a few lines specially to the subject further on this letter.

LORD GOSCHEN'S SPEECH.

Viscount Goschen, who has succeeded the late Lord Avebury as President of the Institute of Bankers, made some interesting references to the Money Market in his Presidential address. He pointed out that with the supply of capital a craving had been stimulated which it was difficult now to satisfy. Another cause for the great demand for money was the spirit of restlessness which was abroad. A great development in foreign countries and Colonies of railways and enterprises needing capital was taking place, but one which had been accompanied by a spirit of haste. Governments—all Governments—seemed to think that they must crowd all manner of public works into as short a time as possible. It had followed that there had not been suffieient new capital to go round and to satisfy the demands made for it by new countries in process of development and countries where commercial enterprise is active.

Then the war in Eastern Europe dislocated trade and cause a great demand for money. The result had been that new issues had followed one another in such discomforting haste that the digestion of the Market had been upset and caused weakness and depression, for which a rest was only needed to restore its strength. There was one feature to which they might look with satisfaction. Last century they were accustomed on an average to a financial crisis every ten years, always attended by some failures; but was it not a little remarkable that although they had passed through times of trouble since then, times when it appeared as if Europe was on the brink of war and stocks from abroad had been thrown on this Market to be sold at panic prices, yet they had not been attended by any serious failures? Might not this be largely attributed to the financial institutions, which had acquired such power in the world of finance that at the moment when credit appeared to be inflated and speculation unhealthy, they were able to restrict credit for other than legitimate trade purposes?

THE DIAMOND INDUSTRY.

From time to time I have gone out of my way to draw attention to the diamond industry. There is no doubt that the position in now serious and is reflected in the state of the Diamond Share Market. It has been the worst feature of the Market during the week. De Beers, after being 22 1/16 at one time this year, have fallen to 17 7/8. Premiers from 13 5/8 to 10 3/8, and Jagers from 7¾ to 5. De Beers are at the lowest price touched since 1911. At that period the Company was giving its sharehilders half-yearly distributions of 10s. per share on its deferred capital This year an interim divident of 20s. was paid, and the Market anticipated a nice sum as a Christmas bonus in December. These anticipations are hardly likely to be fulfilled. Many factors combine against this Market. First, the French "bull" speculators got out of their depth, and have been selling shares on a Market unwilling to absorb them. It is feared that a recession in the world's trade will affect the ready sale of the stones.

It is true that the supplies of precious stones are too large for the world's current requirements, which have been curtailed by several circumstnces. The prolonged depression in the world's Stock Exchanges has had a great deal to do with the reduction in the demand for diamonds, and the huge increase in the American import dtuy will, it is feared, be esponsible for smaller requirements in the United States. The cessation of the demand from that quarter in the crisis of 1907, brought De Beers down to 15.

The special correspondent of the "Financial News" writing from Berlin at the beginning of the month, says:—"It was thus in 1907, when the United States failed us as purchaser. Then, however, business, at least in Europe, remained brisk. And never before has a crisis extended simultaneously to all grades. There was always one quality or another in demand. This time, however, the state of affairs is general, and, therefore, the most serious ever experienced in the diamond trade. It is, consequently, not to be wondered at that no transactions of any importance can be reported in respect of the Amsterdam and Antwerp Diamond Markets. The stoppage of business in these places is general, the sole consolation being the fact that the large firms are in a position to retain their stocks and are not compelled to concede any reduction of rates. On the other hand, it cannot be gain-said that they are forced to restrict their buying activity on the London Crude-Diamond Market. As a result, the contracts as to the taking over of London 'sights' are either not renewed at all, or only on terms involving an extension of credit totally alien to the usages of the London syndicate. As a matter of course, this state of affairs reflects on the London crude-Diamond Market, for the first time during the present condition of affairs, the Premier Diamond Company, having particularly to suffer therefrom. The effect of the recently enormously increased American diamond duty is, as yet, not possible to gauge, seeing that the new rates have only been in operation for three weeks. The small diamond importation into the United States—exhibiting ridiculously low figures—does not yet allow of any conclusions to be drawn, seeing that all American filums covered their requirements for months ahead before the new rates became operative. At any rate, it will take considerable time before the importation can be expected once more to assume a normal aspect. Furthermore, as a direct result of the increased import duty, a considerable extension of the activity of the diamond-smuggling fraternity must be expected, seeing that a duty of 20 per cent. on cut stones renders this activity highly remunerative. German diamonds are suffering particularly. The turnover is of no importance whatever, as the various grades of "Mêlè" stones are at present the least in demand. The differences still existing among members of the Berlin Diamond Regiè tend, as a matter of course, likewise against the promotion of business, the more so as it is as yet quite unknown how matters are going to shape. Nobody is inclined to lay in a stock of German stones. So far as can be ascertained, no reduction in the deliveries to the Antwerp Syndicate has, so far, taken place. However, whether the Antwerp Syndicate will be in a position to take over against cash all deliveries to the last stone remains to be seen.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports from the various districts of the Bombay Presidency was published in Thursday's "Government Gazette."—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Satara, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Standing crops were withering in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur, and were damaged by rats in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha, and by by insects in parts of Broach and Poona. They were in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Sowing of rabi crops was in progress except in the Konkan and the Karnatak. Picking of cotton was progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar and Baroda. Fodder-supply was sufficient except in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Prices are high but are generally steady. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	10 to 40
Gujarat	16 to 36
Konkan	27 to 31
Deccan	23 to 44
Karnatak	29 to 44

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MANNERISMS THAT INJURE BEAUTY.

HOW TO CURE THEM.

"We are asked to admire a race of very haughty beauties nowadays," said an observant onlooker the other day, who, explaining the cryptic remark, went on to say that the attitude of the fashionable belle of the present moment is that of "splendid insolence," the Vere de Vere pose described by the poet in the words: "Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null."

That is the mannerism of the hour! Our youngest debutante looks upon the world with cold contempt writes "H. M." in the "Daily Mail." No glimmer of enthusiasm or even of interest lights up her face as she walks among us.

She is so old in experience that nothing strikes her as worthy of the verist flicker of a smile, and as for laughter, she considers that banal.

Glancing neither to the right hand nor to the left, but with unseeing eyes directed straight ahead, she passes on—a sphinx with all emotion absolutely controlled.

Yet her pose is but a mannerism. It does but reflect a whim.

Mannerisms are achieved with dangerous ease. They are discarded only afterd rigorous self-discipline. The trouble is that they leave indelible marks behind them in many leave indeliable marks behind them in many cases, and it is a good plan not to contract them at all.

Children are most ready disciples of the mannerism cult, often as a result of nerve disturbance. The little girl who furrows her forehead and blinks her eyes should be treated simultaneously to the doctor's surveillance for nerve disturbance and to that of the milliner for headgear worries. Her mother should also look to the dressing of her hair, for it will be found, probably, that it is a fidgeting fringe that causes her to blink or tresses that tickle her forehead and make it furrow.

SOME OF THE CAUSES.

Many children require to have their hats made for them. Their heads are not of a size that can be fitted haphazard, and the restless hat annoys and fidgets thems to such an extent that temper suffers as well as beauty.

Defective sight also causes mannerisms. Children and adults who screw up their eyes in their endeavours to focus objects priperly should not be expostulated with but should be forthwith conveyed to an oculist.

Mannerisms such as these are physical and have their remedies. Not so other habits. which injure beauty and are very difficult to abandon.

Those that arise as a merit are the most troublesome. Fashion introduces them and the world smiles tolerantly on them. They seem to have a sort of charm of their own when they are novel and a pretty girl sponsors them. But there comes a time when they are regarded as a drawback and then it is that if habit has become second nature they demand the most rigorous self-denial to cast them off.

THE FLOP ATTITUDE.

The girl who slouches has been prominent recently and has been in keeping with the spirit of her loosely fitting clothes. She has flopped and they have been floppy. But when the modes change what was a mannerism in keeping with the times will become a defect.

Yet there are numbers and numbers of women with too little of the actress in them and too much of the mere copyist who will maintin the flop attitude to their latest days. It will be a mannerism by which they will be known, nithing to admire but something to laugh at indulgently or perchance to cause a sneer, when the grey days come.

It is an absurd and ludicrous mannerism to grimace. But how many women do it, especially in middle age? They cultivate spasmodic smiles for politeness' sake and emphasise their most heartfelt utterances with dreadful dental revelations.

Perhaps in youth when their teeth were white their earnestness was not only very convincingly but very prettily expressed in this way, but though their zeal does them credit in later years the manner in which it is emphasised is far from becoming. And the years of grimace have left ugly lines about the mouth which only a complete abandonment of the mannerism will cure, coupled with careful and persistent massage.

MARRIAGE WITHOUT LOVE.

LADY TROUBRIDGE ON MISS NIGHTINGALE.

Should a woman marry a man she does not love? Miss Florence Nightingale refused to marry the man she loved because she thought marriage would interfere with her life's mission.

Lady Troubridge, the authoress, said to a "Daily Mail" representative: "For the ordinary woman I am inclined to think even marriage without love is better than no marriage, provided she respects and likes her husband and there is a reasonable prospect of happiness. I think marriage is obviously the best completion to any normal woman's life.

"The conditions in England hardly admit of a choice for a woman. She has a choice only in a limited circle, and if she meets a man in that circle whom she likes and wishes to please and he proposes I think she ought to marry. But I do not think marriage is compatible with a life-work of any kind. Marriage is a life-work in itself—the bearing and training of children, the immense importance of which women now hardly realise.

"An ancestress of mine combined the two, but her diaries show that the divided duty pressed very hard on her, although she was brilliantly successful in her work for the prisons. Florence Nightingale, with her great mission in life, was right to refuse the married life unless she adored the man."

Miss Cicely Hamilton, playwright and authoress, said: "I am very strongly of the opinion that marriage ought to be born of love, but the 'grand passion' we hear so much about is not for everybody. Some people have a genius or a talent for loving just as some people have a genius or a talent for making butter—or pictures.

"If only the Romeos and Juliets of life—those people capable of passion—had married, probably the world could not have gone on, for there are so few of them. But, then, people with only a mediocre talent for loving marry and get along very well."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 27.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of furlough for seven days.

Mr. H. M. Chibber, Assistant Professor of Botany Agricultural College, Poona, extension by twenty-nine days of privilege leave granted to him with Christmas holidays affixed to it.

The services of the Reverend R. E. Lee, Chaplain on probation of the Church of Scotland, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

Mr. S. J. Sarajant, M. Inst. C.E., to be a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. R. Todd, resigned.

Captain A. F. Hamilton, M.B. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is granted, from the 1st January 1914, or the subsequent date of relief, privilege leave and study leave for eight months and five days, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. M. R. Wheatley Johnson, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Colin G. Adam, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector of Ahmednagar.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, is granted, with effect from 5th December, or date of relief, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to fifteen months. Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S., on relief, to act as Private Secretary vice Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Captain Percival Wren to be Major Poona Volunteer Rifles, vice D. D. Khambatta, V.D., Khan Bahadur, resigned. Dated the 1st August 1913.

The Bombay High Court has issued to Mr. Dattatraya Gopalkrishna Chandavarkar a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Belgaum District in lieu of Kanara District.

Mr. Balaram Vinayak Desai, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Rev. J. Assmuth, S.J., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Mr. J. N. Fraser, M.A., resigned.

Assistant Surgeon S. S. Mahomedi, L.M. & S., has been placed on general duty at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from 11th November 1913.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Lieutenant A. W. T. Webb in his appointment as Assistant Political Agent.

Mr. F. M. Gadney, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted, from date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The following list of gentlemen appointed, His Excellency the Governor in Council to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates with co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, in supersession of all previous orders of Government, was published in Thursday "Government Gazette":—

Abdeali Muhammad Ali Kaziji, LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.
Abdul Kadir Khatkhate, LL.B.
Allum, E.F.
Amir-ud-din Tyabji.
Anandji Nanji.
Ardeshir Dadabhai Modi, L.M. & S.
Balkrishna Ramchandra Navalkar, Rao Saheb.
Balkrishna Vinayak Vasudev.
Behramji Navroji Gamadia.
Behramji Rustamji Behramji Jijibhai.
Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala, LL.B.
Bhavanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, L.M. & S.
DeAlmedia, J. B.
DeMonte, The Honourable Dr. D. A., M.D. (Brux.), L.R.C.P. (London), L.M. & S.
Dhanjibhai Bahmanji Petit.
Dost Muhammad Pir Muhammad.
Dwarkadas Gordhandas.
Ellappa Balaram, Rao Bahadur.
Fardunji Jamshedji Parakh.
Fardunji Mervanji Banaji.
Fernandes, Cajetan, M.D. (Brux.), L.M. & S.
Framji Dorabji Framji Pande.
Framroz Rustamji Joshi.
Gordon, F. F.
Greaves, Herbert Rufus.
Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid.
Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani.
Harrison, Frank.
Hirachand Nemchand Javeri.
Hormasji Limjibhai Batlivala.
Hormasji Mancherji Kama.
Husainbhai Abdul Kadir Nakhuda, L.M. & S.
Inglish, D. M.
Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaishet.
Jahangir Edalji Davar.
Jahangir Ratanji Dubash.
Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, The Honourable Sir, Bart.
Jamshedji Manekji Framji Patel.
Jamshedji Rustamji Desai, Khan Bahadur.
Kalianarama Subramani Aiyar, L.T., F.S.A.A. (Lond.).
Kaji Sharif Muhammad Saleh bin Abdul Latif Lunday.
Kennedy, Robert.
King, Alexander Richard.
Lattey, W. A. M.
Leslie, Melville.
Lester, A. W.
Madhavdas Gokaldas L. Pasta.
Madhavji Damodar Thakarsi.
Manmohandas Ramji Hora, The Honourable Mr.
Mathuradas Gokaldas.
McBain, The Honourable Mr. James Anderson Dickson.
McDonald, James.
Mehr Ali Muhammad Fakira.
Milne, J. S. Wardlaw.
Moreshvar Chintaman Javle.
Muhammad Ali Murghe, Khan Saheb, Kazi.
Muhammad Hajibhai Lalji.
Muhammadbhai Karimbhai.
Muhammadji Haji Adam Maniar.
Muller, O. V.
Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia, L.M. & S. (Bom.), L.V.Sc. (Spl.), M.R.S.I. (Lond.).
Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, L.M. & S.
Nathan, S. A.
Navroji Sorabji Bengali.
Nissim, Meyer.
Oren, A. C.
Phiroz Kharshedji Sethna.
Phirozshah B. R. Modi.
Plinston, G. C.
Purushotam Balkrishna Joshi, F.R.G.S., Rao Bahadur.
Purushottam Uddhavji, Rao Saheb.
Purushottamdas Mangaldas.
Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri.
Ravji Vinayakrav Jagannath Shankarsheth.
Reed, H. Stanley, LL.D.
Robinson, Charles Bradshaw.
Rustam Pestanji Masani.
Rustam Sorabji Paiwala.
Rustamji Nanabhai Ranina, L.M. & S.
Saiyid Mainud-din Saiyid Husain, Khan Saheb.
Salebhai C. Barodavala.
Savak Ratanji Bahmanji.
Savak Sorabji Batlivala, L.M. & S.
Sells, A. F.
Shamaldas Prabhudas Jivandas.
Shamrao Waramrao Mhatre, L.M. & S.
Shamrao Vithal, L.M.
Simkin, E. H.
Sitaram Keshav Bole.
Sorabji Edalji Warden.
Tod, A. M.
Traylen, G. D.
Trevor, A. Hill, The Honourable.
Tribhuvandas Mangaldas.
Tulsidas Keshavdas.
Vali Muhammad Devji.
Vasudev Sadashiv Dabholkar.
Vasudev Sadashiv Joshi.
Vithalrav Krishnaji Vandekar, Rao Bahadur.
Watson, J. P.

Mr. Shiavux Dhunjeeshaw Jiwajee Dhondy, M.A. (Bom.), B.A., (Oxon.), who recently passed into the Colonial Civil Service.

TORTOISE BACILLI AND CONSUMPTION.

GERMAN DOCTOR'S REMEDY FOR GENERAL USE.

Dr. Friedmann, whose consumption remedy has for two years been the object of embittered controversy in Germany and the United States, has at last consented to permit its use by all German physicians, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

In the latest number of "Klinische Wochenschrift" he makes a detailed statement regarding his preparation, which consists, he says, of living non-poisonous harmless tortoise bacilli. Even in large doses the preparation is innocuous for human beings and all warm-blooded animals. His remedy will be issued in four different strengths, and will be injected by four different methods into the muscles and veins.

Friedmann describes all the various phases of tuberculosis and scrofula, to which his remedy applies, and gives exact details of the methods of injection.

German medical men in the great majority of cases hesitate still to give their adhesion to Friedmann, and declare that even under the most favourable circumstances it will be a long time before the results are sufficiently clear of doubt to enable experts to arrive at definite conclusions as to its value.

Sufferers in Disease's Clutch.

OXYPATHY WILL SAVE YOU.

THE MODERN DRUGLESS METHOD FOR PREVENTING AND MASTERING MOST ALL AILMENTS & DISEASES OF MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD, REGARDLESS OF KIND, CAUSE, SEVERITY, DURATION OR FAILURE OF FORMER TREATMENT.

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Do you know that there is a wondeful way to apply the certain, great, natural force—Oxygen— to your body, and by which you may, without trouble, treat yourself in the privacy of your own home, for Debility and Lost Vitality, without using a single drug or medicine?

OXYPATHY—the treatment with OXYGEN is to-day being used all over the civilized world, and any one who applies this marvellous treatment in the proper manner, can, without employing a single drug or medicine, be restored again to a state of perfect rugged health and vigour, without a remaining ache, pain, or weakness.

No matter whether you are young or old, you can gain and maintain HEALTH—perfect health—vigour and your vitality, you can overcome the evil of past indiscretions, so that you will be in the condition and enjoy the health and pleasures of life as Nature intended for you.

With the idea of attaining all this, you must immediately investigate the famous OXYPATHY treatment. You, yourself, no matter where you live, may easily have one of these OXYPATHORS, and treat yourself under the skilful guidance of the wonderful OXYPATHY direction and treatment book. Special advice, when required, is also given by the Specialists, under the direction of Dr. John Jacob Katz.

HOW OXYGEN CURES DISEASE.

OXYGEN is the greatest germicidal agent known to science. Germs of disease have been proved to consist almost entirely of Carbon. It is therefore apparent that OXYGEN, when induced into the human system by the OXYPATHOR, comes in contact with these germs they are carbonated, or, in other words, oxidized or "burnt up." The carbon in the germ combines with the OXYGEN and passes from the system in the form of carbon dioxide (CO_2). It is therefore quite easy to see why a germ disease yields so readily to the OXYGEN treatment as applied by the OXYPATHOR.

WHAT THE OXYPATHOR DOES.

When the OXYPATHOR is applied to the body the latter at once becomes highly positive and thus absorbs the negative OXYGEN of the surrounding atmosphere. This natural process of Oxygenation consumes the body's intestinal waste and poisons converting them into vital force and energy.

It will thus at once be recognised that as diseases are all caused by some deficiency of OXYGEN in the blood, the action of the OXYPATHOR will effect the cure of disease more or less rapidly according to the nature of the complaint. It acts directly on the blood and Nature does the healing.

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OXYPATHY is the link between Nature and man. It makes available in intensified form Nature's health restorer—OXYGEN.

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The OXYPATHOR is an immediate, perfect, and harmless HOME treatment. Always available—ever effective—never injurious—adapted for man, woman, or child of any age and of the most delicate health.

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if the letters and testimony published by us are not taken from the original letters received, or if it can be proven that these letter and testimonials were ever purchased by us for any consideration, and if they are bona-fide letters received from actual purchasers of Oxypathors and others, who have witnessed the wonderful results obtained from the use of the Oxypathor.

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An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

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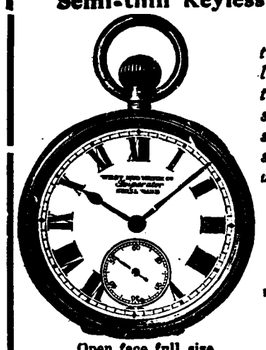

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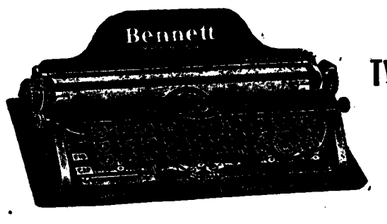

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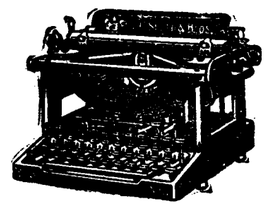

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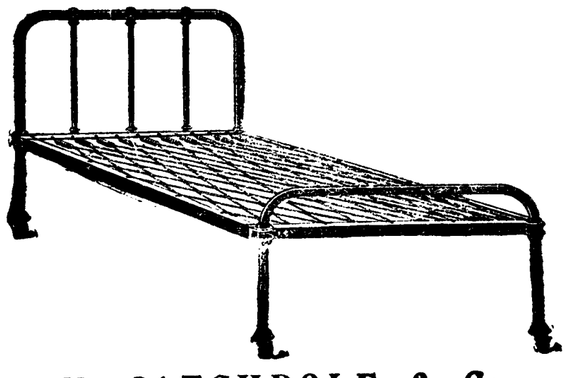

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